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Merson

THE ARRIVAL AT BETHLEHEM



A Joyous Christmas to All

WHILE customs and usages differ the world over, there is in the Christmas Spirit a joyous happiness which makes this weary, worn, old world of ours akin.

In the name of the Christ Child we pause and think of others besides ourselves. To refuse to yield to this generous impulse is to deny ourselves a golden opportunity of service. And this Christmas Spirit penetrates the lonely places of the earth—it cannot be ignored—it is too vital to the wellbeing of Christian peoples.

Once more we take to heart the lesson of the overcrowded inn, where there was no room for the blessed event which is Christmas. In the history of mankind no other incident has so affected human thought, or, indeed, the life of the world.

In this Christmas season of 1932 we may not be able to indulge in the same unrestrained bestowal of gifts that was possible in previous years. But we *can* dedicate ourselves to making this a joyous reminder to those shadowed by misfortune of the birth of the Christ Child in the stable at Bethlehem nearly two thousand years ago.

Never, even in the days of the Great War, has want and privation so prevailed in our fair land; let us, then, strive to lighten the burden. No matter how impenetrable the darkness let the Christmas star shine on, thus dispelling the gloom so that all may say the starlight of the holy season reflects its blessings within us until Christmas comes again.

EDITH SCOTT MAGNA,
President General.



Because It Is Christmas Eve

ALICE HUTCHINS DRAKE

*B*ECAUSE it is Christmas Eve, the poignant beauty of Merson's painting, "The Arrival at Bethlehem,"* makes a special appeal. The canvas, only a few inches square, was first exhibited at the Paris Salon in 1885. The theme was suggested to the French artist by an old carol:

Saint Joseph

Passons par l'autre rue,
La cour est vis-à-vis.
Tout devant notre rue,
J'y vois un grand logis.

La Vierge

Allez-y seul, de grâce;
Je ne puis plus marcher.
Je me trouve si lasse
Que je ne puis chercher.

Saint Joseph

Ma bonne et chère dame,
Dites, n'auriez-vous point
De quoi loger ma femme
Dans quelque petit coin?

L'Hôtesse

Les gens de votre sort
Ne logent point céans.
Allez à l'autre porte;
C'est pour les pauvres gens.

Saint Joseph to Mary

Let's go along another lane
And seek some hospitable space.
Yes. Here's an inn. Why go in vain
While this is right before my face.

The Virgin (in faint tones)

I beg you, let me stop behind.
I'm spent and weary, foot lame.
Go! Knock and ask. They may be kind
To such as bear great David's name.

Saint Joseph Pleads

Kind lady, gracious one, I pray,
Be merciful to us in need,
And let us in a corner stay.
My wife is faint and sick indeed.

Hostess (coldly)

This inn is kept for decent folk.
It isn't for the like of you.
Another door you'd better knock.
Get out of here, and quickly too!

Translation by Caspar G. Dickson.

The setting of the painting suggested by these lines of naïve beauty is a village street in Bethlehem. The hour is late. Except for three wandering dogs rushing down the narrow highway, none of the animals which in earlier hours have gone thronging by—donkeys, camels, cattle, horses—are within sight. The late moon floods the gray walls of the khan. Stars are agleam in the dark heavens.

* Frontispiece.

Joseph begs the protection of a small corner, only to be told that people of his kind and Mary's enter by that other door!

Beside the Blessed Virgin, as she kneels in the highway, lies a traveler's bundle. The beast of burden which has carried her is not in sight.

The painting would leave one with a feeling of poignant sorrow, were it not

for a thin line of gold which encircles the head of the Blessed Virgin.

Because it is Christmas Eve there still lies beneath her heart the Child Divine. Mary is the chosen one of God. He will protect her. That she has been set apart from other women is evidenced by the thin gold line about her head. Searching, eager eyes find in that luminous ring assurance that through the providence of God shelter will soon be found—and a manger for her Little One.

Do you feel especially drawn to paintings of the Madonna which show her—the journey to Bethlehem and to Egypt safely over—living quietly in the shelter of Joseph's home in Nazareth? Because of God's revelation, through the medium of the Annunciation by Gabriel, and the exclamation of Elizabeth, "And whence is this to me that the Mother of my Lord should come to me?" Mary the young Mother—Mary the girl of fifteen—knew that she had in her keeping the Christ Child. From day to day she lived in the presence of a miracle. Joseph, her elderly relative, chosen, says tradition, by lot, to be her spiritual husband, was her tender guide and protector. As members of his household Mary and the Infant Christ lived serenely.

A modern interpretation of this centuries-old theme is found in "Child Jesus Sleeping" by the French painter, Edouard Cabane. The Christ Child lies in a low basinette of mulberry. Across His little body lies a drapery of dull gold. (The picture here repeats



Cabane

CHILD JESUS SLEEPING

the color harmony found in the Crivelli painting.) Against the plain neutral wall of a room in a simple Nazareth home a red bowl filled with red flowers introduces the symbolic color. A panel of blue—the Virgin's own color—which is really the sky seen through a long doorway, extends from ceiling almost to the floor. This provides a beautiful background for the head and shoulders of Mary.

Her posture is unusual. I wish I could make you see her in all her pensive loveliness. She is seated by her Son on a stone step. Her left arm, completely relaxed, rests at her side, the long white veil falling over it to the wrist. Her right elbow is supported by her knee slightly raised. Her left palm is open against her chin, the fingers rest over her lips. Her eyes look down upon her sleeping Child.

And the tender thoughts that fill her young mind and animate her young spirit are because once it was no longer Christmas Eve, but *Christmas*.

National Board Members Attend Sundial Ceremonies at Kenmore

MOTORING to Fredericksburg, Va., on October 27th, the day following the meeting of the National Board of Management in Washington, D. C., the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, the Vice-Presidents General, National Officers and State Regents gathered at Kenmore, the historic estate of Betty Washington Lewis, to witness the unveiling of a sundial and tablet commemorative of the original trustees and incorporators of the Kenmore Association. This plucky band of women, many of them D. A. R. members, made possible the

commencement of the campaign to rescue and preserve the home of George Washington's only sister in that Virginia city, around which circles a halo of romance covering every period of American history.

The sundial proper was given to the Kenmore Association by Mrs. William W. Peden.

It rests on a pedestal presented by Mrs. J. D. Ray and taken from the back yard of her home on lower Caroline Street, which stands between the old home of Dr. Charles Mortimer, physician to Mary Washington,



THE PRESIDENT GENERAL, MRS. MAGNA; MRS. VIVIAN M. FLEMING, PRESIDENT OF THE KENMORE ASSOCIATION, AND INCORPORATORS AND TRUSTEES OF THAT ASSOCIATION GROUPED ABOUT THE SUNDIAL

and that of Gen. Geo. Weedon, of the Revolutionary Army, and associate in business of Charles Washington, George Washington's brother.

The ceremonies were opened at 11 o'clock with a bugle call by Constantine Pappendreau, followed by the singing of America by a group of students from the State Teachers College, led by Miss Eva Taylor Eppes. Invocation was pronounced by Mrs. Raymond V. Kimbell, Chaplain General, who was presented by Mrs. Winfred Smith, Regent of the Washington-Lewis Chapter.

The address of welcome was by Mayor R. J. Payne. Others who spoke were John M. Gibbs, representing the National George Washington Bicentennial Commission, and Mrs. Vivian M. Fleming, President of the Kenmore Association.

Mrs. Fleming, who might well be called the "Little Mother of Fredericksburg," has in her long years of residence there sponsored every movement for the preservation of its historic shrines. The quaint charm of her personality made the sundial ceremonies even more interesting to the city's distinguished guests.

Turning to Mrs. Magna, she said:

Madam President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and members of the National Board, Kenmore and Kenmore Association greets you and bids you welcome. You have come to rejoice with us that this Washington-Lewis home, so intimately associated with our great First President throughout his life, has been saved, and it is fitting that you who gave sympathy and counsel at the first, should be here when the Washington-Lewis Chapter honors us, the 15 incorporators and 4 trustees who assumed a debt of \$30,000 and pledged themselves to save Kenmore. The \$30,000 was collected and

paid in 32 months. Neither Federal nor State aid has been asked for or received. Kenmore was saved by the dollars of the many, not one individual nor one of the many patriotic societies can claim the honor. It has been saved by the patriots of America. It belongs to them.

It was in 1921 that the destruction of this wonderful old home seemed inevitable. Betty Lewis gave up her home, built for her by her adoring husband in 1752 and left it forever in 1796. It was owned and loved and cared for throughout the years by Bartons, Gordons, Colemans and Howards. Having always been in private hands, its historic value had never been proclaimed. The grounds at this time were cut up into lots, some of them sold. The Mansion was to be dismantled, its wood work and stucco work sold and the house rebuilt into an apartment house.

Fredericksburg made two efforts to arouse interest, but in vain. The opportunity came when, in 1922, Dr. Kate Waller Barrett invited me to become Organizing Regent for a D. A. R. chapter. Fredericksburg's first D. A. R. chapter had disbanded. Fredericksburg, with its wealth of history, needed that stimulus. At first I declined, but like an inspiration it came to me—"that's the chance to save Kenmore" and I accepted. Mrs. Smith, my daughter, was inspired as I was. At once she saw the owner and secured terms. They were high, but we did not balk. It was on March 13th that the chapter was organized. They got out the literature, and though our D. A. R. papers had not yet been accepted, Mrs. Mary Birkhead and Mrs. Annie Smith went to Washington to the National Congress in April, hoping the D. A. R. would take up the work. They made the appeal. They were not admitted to the hall for they were not yet members, but by lobbying and distributing their literature in the corridors, they made their appeal. They were told it was impossible to grant it. However, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Birkhead certainly aroused interest, for on April 23d, 16 prominent D. A. R. women, led by Mrs. Charles Richardson, who for years had been deeply interested in Kenmore; Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, who is beloved by all Fredericksburg; Mrs. A. D. Brockett, of

Alexandria, and Mrs. James F. Campbell, of Michigan, who gave us our first dollar, were also among the number. After seeing Kenmore and realizing its value and going over the situation thoroughly, their advice was that we form a Kenmore Association. We followed their counsel. We had no money so we had a card party and raised \$60 and got out the charter. Then, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Birkhead went back to Washington. Here, through Mrs. Campbell, they met Dr. Charles Moore, who has proved an all powerful friend. In the meanwhile, we began our letter writing which we have kept up until now, and one of our letters brought our first thousand dollars from Col. I. N. Lewis of the Lewis Machine Gun, who was our generous friend throughout his life. July 6th and 7th we had a drive, and through Dr. Charles Moore, Vice-President Coolidge came down with Mrs. Coolidge and Hon. Walton Moore and a number of prominent Washington people, Congressmen, etc., and he opened the campaign with the finest of patriotic appeals. Fredericksburg came to the front, gave liberally and with the help of outside friends the first \$10,000 was paid in four months, and the owner took \$2,000 off the price. Our own Washington-Lewis Chapter officers became the officers of the Kenmore Association. The Washington-Lewis Chapter has helped in every time of need. When, after thirty-two months, through Virginia Colonial Dames under our Mrs. W. D. Duke, Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, a descendant, and Col. I. N. Lewis, we had the money in hand to take up the last \$3,000 note. We had no money to pay the interest and the chapter had a card party and we paid our note and the interest and read our title clear and it has been clear ever since. In all our trials, our bankers have been good to us. Capt. M. B. Rowe, Mr. Marion G. Willis, and Mr. Edgar M. Young, all presidents of banks, were our trustees, and afterward Mr. W. J. Ford filled Captain Rowe's place and was our friend throughout his life.

Mrs. George Maynard Minor, President General in 1922, was our first distinguished D. A. R. friend, and from her administration until now we have to thank our Presidents General for hearty sympathy and support. We were allowed to circularize the

chapters. Some of them have given large sums and some have never failed to give each year. Their response has been wonderful. Many societies have done virtuously as far as we are concerned, but the N. S., D. A. R., has excelled them all. Therefore, when Washington-Lewis Chapter decided it would be fitting for this bicentennial year to celebrate Kenmore's beginning, it was their first desire to have here those who had been our earliest friends, and we chose this day, ten years, six months and four days from that day you first came to our aid in April, 1922. The sundial seemed a wonderfully appropriate gift. Its base was given by Mrs. J. D. Ray from an old Colonial garden, and Mrs. Emily Wallace Peden, one of our own members, gave the dial. Upon the base are tablets with the names of the incorporators and trustees.

Our work is not yet done. The Garden Club of Virginia has restored our grounds and they are beautiful. We still owe for restoration. We are anxious to acquire more of the land back of Kenmore and the furnishing is not complete. Our greatest need is an endowment, something to care for Kenmore when this administration passes away. Kenmore is the Child of the Nation. It embodies enthusiasm and spontaneous patriotism of many, many hearts throughout our broad land. Our money matters are well managed. Overhead is met locally and by dollar memberships. We always look before we leap.

Now, to you Madam President General and National Officers, we give our gratitude and appreciation for all you have given and done for Kenmore. We feel that you feel as we do, that in saving Kenmore you are privileged, for you are helping to restore that which George Washington helped to create. You are memorializing not only his great ability, but his loving nature, his great family affection, and now, in conclusion, "God bless the D. A. R." and, like Tiny Tim, I say, "God bless us each and every one."

At the conclusion of her address W. D. Duke, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Kenmore Association, presented Mrs. H. H. Smith. Mrs. Smith in turn introduced Mrs. George

Maynard Minor, Honorary President General, who first gave Kenmore the opportunity to present its cause to the D. A. R.

Frank B. Steele, Secretary General of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Charles M. Keese, State Regent of Virginia, were presented and spoke briefly, Mrs. Keese concluding by introducing Mrs. Magna, our President General, who made the chief address of the day. Greeted with enthusiastic applause, the President General departed somewhat from her prepared address, saying:

It is indeed a happy occasion which brings us to this beautiful spot of sacred memories. It is a pleasure and an honor to have been able to accept so gracious an invitation and for such a delightful cause.

A study of past proceedings and earlier numbers of the D. A. R. Magazine reveal in amazing story-telling form, and literal history also, the great vision, undaunted courage, high sense of purpose and perseverance with which women recognized the value of history, as it was made, and marked it for the future.

A reverent attitude toward the past cherishes a vision for the future.

A Divine Providence endowed us with memory, and what is that but a history of the mind—these things we call precious; and the history of the Nation is a sacred trust, a precious thing to be treasured, to be memorialized.

The history of Kenmore is well known, and well loved, and the history of the Association interesting and alive; alive because its objective is so worth while and progressive.

Impressive, too, is the fact that Dr. Kate Waller Barrett, State Regent of Virginia, authorized the organization of the Washington-Lewis Chapter on March 13, 1922, and that this group with so worthy a name started at once to raise \$30,000 to save Kenmore. With 2,000 circulars, high hopes and enthusiasm, they sent two representatives to the Continental Congress the following April.

Faith in the right, courage of convictions, and undaunted enthusiasm, all admirable qualities, carried the day, and it was not long before a group of 15 women, led by Mrs. Charles Richardson, of Washington, visited Kenmore on April 23d.

All this has been written before in the story of Kenmore, but I take pride and pleasure on behalf of the Society in pronouncing their names here once again: Incorporators: Mrs. V. M. Fleming, Mrs. Nannie Ficklen Goolrick, Mrs. Carrie Hunter Willis, Miss Sally Nelson Gravatt, Miss Dora Chinn Jett, Mrs. Annie Fleming Smith, Mrs. Bessie Birdsall Moon, Mrs. Julia Carter Barney, Mrs. Anne Page Chewning, Mrs. Marian Mason Daniel, Miss Vivian Mason Daniel, Mrs. Laura M. Richards Hitt, Mrs. Eleanor Chamberlain Sullivan, Mrs. Macon Sale Fitzhugh Rowe.

Trustees: Marion G. Willis, Edgar M. Young, M. W. Rowe, Mrs. Mary K. Birckhead, Mrs. Frances B. Goolrick, Mrs. Gilmore Martin Stoffregen, Miss Kate Dunn Eckenrode. To give credit, where credit is due, is to carry on their inspiration.

The National Society is grateful to the Kenmore Association for placing this mark of distinction as a tribute to those D. A. R. members. A sundial! Such a happy thought. "A device that measures time by shadow." I can start no argument with dictionary terms, but rather would I say—a tribute that marks merit with sunshine.

As time goes on and light and shadow follow each the other in a procession of years, it will dial memory in shafts of sunlight to these charter members, even as the place itself echoes in memory the laughter of those now among the immortals.

Money is the medium by which Kenmore will be saved, but of greater value, as the sundial marks time, will be the spirit of those who had the soul of Kenmore at heart.

It is another tangible evidence of those who love their country and live for her, the patriotic women of America.

These dedicatory exercises have meant much to all of us, and it is a day long to be remembered, but I would be lacking in patriotism and appreciation did I not at this time, Navy Day, call to remembrance that valiant naval officer, John Paul Jones,

who is so closely allied with Fredericksburg. To him enduring honor and acclaim!

A delicious luncheon was served in Kenmore, following the outdoor ceremonies, after which the D. A. R. guests were driven to Ferry Farm, across the

Rappahannock from Fredericksburg, the boyhood home of George Washington. On their return trip to Washington they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wade Ellis at their beautiful country place, Rippon Lodge, on the Potomac.



The Sundial

*YEARS PASS—but in the garden
The sundial measures rays
In that enduring fashion
Used in the olden days.*

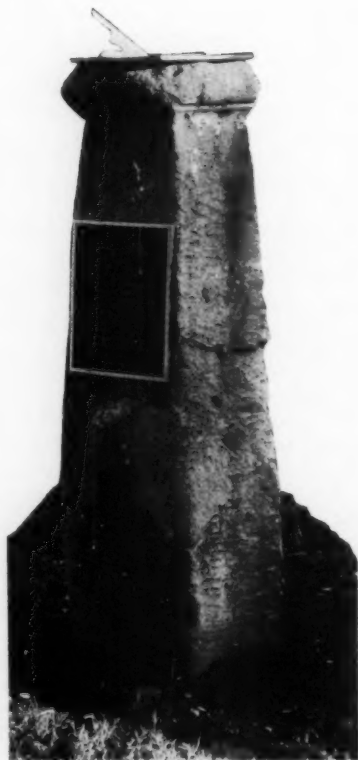


*Let's imitate the old style
And dial sunshine too,
And mark the passing hours
E'en as they used to do.*



*Life is Memory's garden
Where love and friendships live
Because God planted flowers
For us to pluck and give.*

Edith Scott Magna



America Never Forgets

LUCY WILDER MORRIS

Honorary State Regent of Minnesota and Ex-Vice-President General

ON OCTOBER 19, 1932, the 151st anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated in Paris, France, a replica of the tablet placed in the monument area at Yorktown, Virginia, during the sesquicentennial celebration there, bearing the names of 133 Frenchmen who fell on the field of Yorktown.

As "tall oaks from little acorns grow," so an idea conceived by a Minnesota "Daughter" caused a great outpouring of our Society to Yorktown on October 19, 1931. A month ago, the pilgrimage to France was also the outgrowth of this idea, and a resolution, presented to the National Board of Management, on January 28, 1931, by Mrs. Charles F. Bathrick, Vice-President General from Michigan, then State Regent, to have a replica made of the tablet to the heroic French soldiers who fell at Yorktown which, at some future date, could be carried to France as a gracious tribute from our Society.

Upon arrival in Paris on October 12th, we "pilgrims," as our honored President General, Mrs. Magna, called us very appropriately, were the recipients of delightful hospitality from the Benjamin Franklin Chapter and distinguished representatives of the French and American Governments. One of the high lights of the trip was, of course, our reception by His Excellency, the President of the French Republic, Mon-

sieur Lebrun, in the Élysée Palace on October 18th.

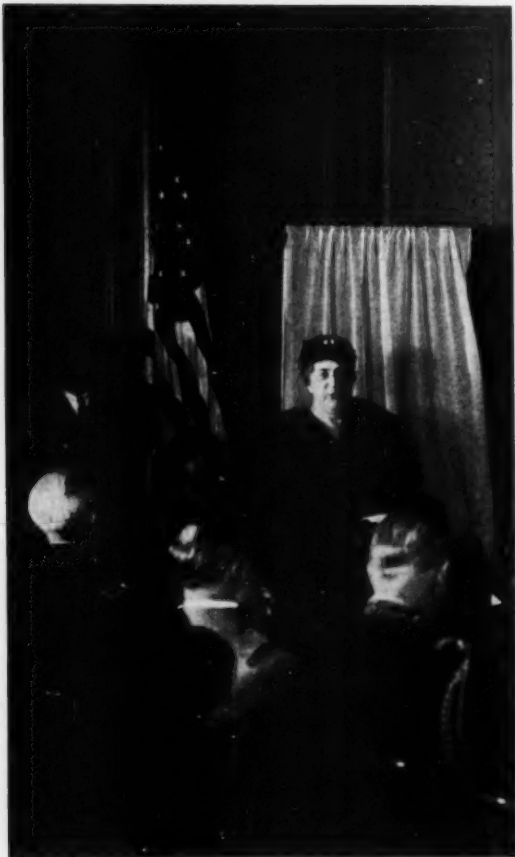
Introduced by the State Regent of England, Mrs. James B. Mennell, to His Excellency, I was deeply impressed by his interest in the desire of our patriotic Society to promote friendship between our two countries and thus discredit any propaganda to the contrary. His Excellency also complimented me highly on originating the idea of finding the names of these French heroes who had given their lives in our War for Independence, and spoke of my having been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He stated that it was well deserved.

On the following day occurred the dedication of the replica of the Yorktown Tablet in the Army and Navy Room of Pershing Hall in the presence of a distinguished gathering of American and French Dignitaries.

After the able address of General Azan, who represented the French Government, I, as Chairman of the Yorktown Committee, spoke as follows:

This year the United States of America celebrates the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Is not that name almost as well known in France as in America? Is it not in all the world the best-known name of all patriots?

One of the most outstanding accomplishments in Washington's honor has been the planting of trees; three million have been planted to beautify our already beautiful country.



MRS. JAMES MORRIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE YORKTOWN COMMITTEE, SPEAKS AT DEDICATION CEREMONIES IN PARIS

We remember "he who plants a tree, plants a friend," not only a friend to the planter but friend to all mankind. We speak of the friendly shade of a tree. Is this not so?

We who have grown older find when we look back on our childhood that the trees we have known and loved are remembered almost as tenderly as our human friends. The tree the big swing hung on, the apple tree near the gate—all are a part of us.

We come from far-flung parts of the United States to be with you on this occasion. One comes from Minnesota, where the

Mississippi has its source; another comes from Louisiana, where its waters enter the ocean.

Our Organization, the Daughters of the American Revolution, numbers approximately 169,000 women, each with Revolutionary ancestry. It would be impossible for each member to send a tree to plant today, but we do bring seeds from them—seeds of understanding and friendship for France. May the "friendship tree" grown from these roots be eternal.

Many of the most illustrious names of France were early found on our Revolutionary rosters. I know I speak truly when I say that Lafayette, next to Washington, is the best known of any in our history. I feel sure he is known to every child of school age in our country. His is a name to conjure with. Only last Sunday my little nephew, aged six, looking at the picture in the history, asked, "Was Lafayette a king?" "No, dear." "Was he Jesus' brother?" "Why, dear?" "Because he has all his clothes like a king and his face looks like Jesus."

In 1781, when Washington knew that we must have help, he sent envoys to the different countries of Europe asking aid. Benjamin Franklin had earlier made a 70-day voyage to France as envoy. France alone answered Washington's call. Our Army and the French at this time were fighting against a common foe. The king and his counselors decided to send us all the help possible.

General Count de Rochambeau received orders to sail for America immediately with the French troops. When they were assembled he found the ships for transportation most inadequate; but, packed in like sardines, they sailed. Rochambeau left behind him his war horses, as they would take the place of 20 men. They were 70 days reaching America, the usual swift voyage of that day, and, fortunately, without discovery by the enemy ships, reached

Newport, where they went into camp. Great was the rejoicing among the Americans, both in and out of the Army, at their arrival.

There was a long wait for expected French troops, but as they did not come, Washington, after a parley with Rochambeau, decided to go without them and called on the troops to march. After feigning to attack New York, where the northern part of the foe was entrenched, they stole away in the dark, and began that march to the help of the southern Army, which had been in many engagements and was much discouraged.

Washington's troops were not in the gaudy uniform of the day. If they had clothes enough to cover them, they were in luck; but Lafayette says of them, "I never saw an army so ragged that could march with such spirit and shoot so straight."

A short distance to the east marched our friends and allies, the French. They were well accoutred, well uniformed, finely trained soldiers. As you know, their leader was the great General Rochambeau, the friend of our struggling Army, the friend of our struggling country.

The two armies met and fraternized happily together at Philadelphia, then the capital of our country. Shortly after reaching the vicinity of Yorktown, they were joined by other French troops from the West Indies. The siege lasted about three weeks and ended with the surrender of the British and ultimately gave us a happy country of our own.

History has always given the French dead in this campaign as 52. No one knew their burial place; no one knew who they were. We did know each one had given his life in our behalf.

Research work, started 38 years ago, found only 17 names of the French. Later we found 78. These were sent to France, and a most comprehensive list of 133 names with a document containing all information in regard to them was sent us by the French authorities. These names were certified to by the church and civil authorities.

We come today with warm friendship in our hearts for France to bring this tablet inscribed with the names of her long-forgotten heroes who died in a country not yet fully a country that Liberty should be born into the world.

It is our inestimable privilege to have resurrected these names from the obscurity of oblivion and on the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, to have placed a tablet to them in the monument area of that sacred spot. I have the great honor today to present this tablet, a replica of the one at Yorktown, from the Daughters of the American Revolution to the representative of our unavoidably detained President General.

I have worked with the names of these dear boys so long that I now feel I have tucked them in bed for a long sleep. Soldiers of France and America, sleep well in our beloved Country.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution records with deep sorrow the loss by death of Mrs. Elizabeth Brown Howell, widow of Harold R. Howell, on November 7, 1932, in Des Moines, Iowa.

Mrs. Howell served the Society as State Regent in 1912-1914 and Vice President General from Iowa, 1916-1919. She was also State President of the Daughters of 1812.

D. A. R. Pilgrimage to France

GRACE PORTER HOPKINS

Secretary, Committee on Arrangements

"AMERICA never forgets." With these stirring words, the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, issued the call for the N. S., D. A. R. Pilgrimage to France for the purpose of unveiling and dedicating a replica of the D. A. R. Tablet at Yorktown in Pershing Hall, American Legion Building, Paris.

Immediately, President Hoover wrote to Mrs. Magna expressing "profound appreciation of the patriotic service of the Daughters of the American Revolution in rescuing from oblivion the names of the heroic Frenchmen who at Yorktown so gallantly aided our forefathers in sealing the success of the cause of American independence. The pilgrimage to Paris for the purpose of dedicating a bronze tablet bearing these names, upon the 151st anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown, is a splendid gesture of appreciation certain to promote an historic friendship, and coming with especial appropriateness from your great group of patriotic women."

The Department of State then officially notified the Republic of France, and President Albert Lebrun gave the visiting D. A. R. delegation a private reception at the Palace d'Elysee. The delegates were presented to the President by Hon. Theodore Marriner, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, whose guests they had been at tea earlier in the afternoon. After greeting each of the ladies, President Lebrun expressed "the appreciation of

France for the spirit of remembrance which had inspired the members of the D. A. R. to visit France to commemorate the 133 French soldiers who gave their lives in the American Revolution."

A brilliant series of fêtes in their honor was arranged by Comtesse de Chilly, D. A. R. State Regent for France; Mrs. Frederic Shearer, Regent, Benjamin Franklin Chapter, and Mrs. Henry Hoover Hanger, Organizing Regent. The program included luncheon at the Circle des Inter-Alles, the former home of Baron de Rothschild, where his rare collection of original Gobelin tapestries is displayed, still intact, and at the American Woman's Club, where a former D. A. R. State Regent of France, Mrs. Benjamin H. Connor, presided, and the French novelist, Maurice de Kobra, shared honors with the "Daughters." The Vice-President General, Mrs. David D. Caldwell, delivered the personal greetings of the President General, and letters were read from the Honorary Presidents General.

Mrs. James T. Morris, a former Vice-President General, was affectionately presented as "our Yorktown idea," and highly commended for her work in preserving to posterity the site of the Battle of Yorktown, as well as for her distinguished service in assembling for the first time the names of the 133 French soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice during the Siege at Yorktown in 1781.



DISTINGUISHED GUESTS ASSEMBLED BEFORE THE D. A. R. TABLET: MRS. DAVID D. CALDWELL, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL (CENTER); COMTESSE DE CHILLY, STATE REGENT OF FRANCE; MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS; MRS. MENNELL, STATE REGENT OF ENGLAND; MRS. GEORGE M. GRIMES, STATE VICE-REGENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; MRS. FREDERIC SHEARER, REGENT OF THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CHAPTER OF PARIS, AND MRS. A. A. CUSHMAN, ITS VICE-REGENT

Following a trip to Versailles and Malmaison, the delegation was received by Warrington Dawson at his home in Versailles. As Special Attaché for Historical Research at the American Embassy in Paris, Mr. Dawson is an international authority on Franco-American relations, and his message to the President General, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, comes with special significance to every member of the Organization. With their cooperation, Mr. Dawson hopes that 2,000 additional names will soon be added to the list assembled by Mrs. James T. Morris, Chairman of the Yorktown Committee.

Madame Tuffier and Comtesse de Bryas of the Commission des Dames du Comité France-Amérique, were assisted by Comte Louis de Robien (representing Premier Edouard Herriot); the Duc de Broglie, President of the Order of the Cincinnati; the Marquis de Rochambeau, President of the Society in France, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Comtesse de Rochambeau; Gen. Paul Azan, and Madame Henri Cosme, wife of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Foreign Affairs, at the reception given for the visiting D. A. R. and members of Benjamin Franklin Chapter of Paris. On this colorful occasion, the Comte and Comtesse de Chilly made the pres-

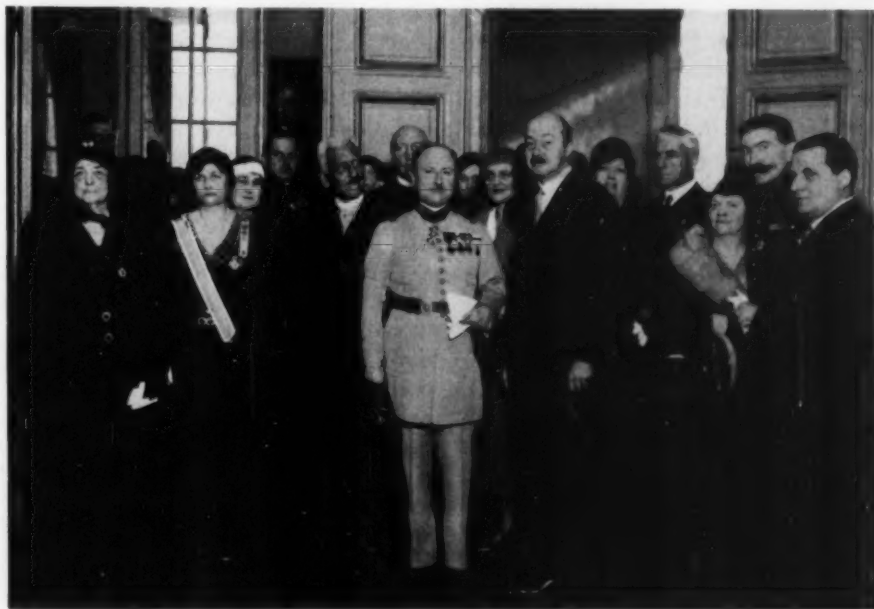
entations. Assisting, also, was Mrs. Bates - Batchellor, remembered by many of the delegates as Tryphosa Bates, whose mother was Mrs. Theodore Bates, Honorary Vice-President General.

Benjamin Franklin Chapter, with Mrs. A. A. Cushman and Mrs. H. Hoover Hanger as hostesses, entertained the entire delegation, with Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Morris as guests of honor, at a performance of "Rigoletto," in the famous Grand Opera House in Paris.

A tour of the battlefields of Château-Thierry and Belleau Woods was the next event of outstanding importance on our program, which, by the way, was budgeted to the minute from the

day of the Daughters' arrival to the hour of their departure. This was truly a never-to-be-forgotten day! In the cold, gray atmosphere of a midautumn rain, we seemed to experience some of the "*feel*" of what our Boys endured in the trenches we *saw*, and when at last we started back to our temporary home in Paris, a powerful prayer must have risen to high heaven that such a devastating war should never again destroy the children of men.

The Municipal Council of Paris, Baron de Fontenay, President, gave a brilliant reception in joint celebration of the centenary of the reestablishment of the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences of the French Institute and



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: MRS. JAMES T. MORRIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE YORKTOWN COMMITTEE; MRS. DAVID D. CALDWELL, VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL; COMTE DE CHAMBRUN; THE MARQUIS DE ROCHAMBEAU; GENERAL AZAN, REPRESENTING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT; THEODORE MARRINER, U. S. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES, AND CAPTAIN DAVID LE BRETON, U. S. NAVAL ATTACHÉ

the pilgrimage of the Daughters of the American Revolution to France. The guests were received at the Hôtel de Ville. Among the distinguished members of the Academy, one noted former President Millerand. Addressing the assemblage, Baron de Fontenay spoke of the illustrious rôle the Academy has played in French life. "Paris bows with joy before the scientists who, beneath the dome of the Institute, have conceived the rational and generous solutions which have been felt in the poorest circles, and which assure the reign of political tranquillity in our dear city," he declared. Then he added, "The Academy touches all Parisians." Monsieur Brunschweig, President of the Academy, replied to this address, and mentioned that President Woodrow Wilson was elected to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in 1918. Gladstone, Lord Bryce, Cardinal Mercier, Theodore Roosevelt and Arthur James Balfour were other distinguished foreigners elected to membership in this body.

The pilgrimage of the Daughters of the American Revolution to France culminated in an impressive ceremony at Pershing Hall, Headquarters in Paris of the American Legion, October 19, when a commemorative tablet recording in bronze the names of the 133 Frenchmen who fell at Yorktown fighting with their American comrades, was formally presented to the city of Paris and to the French people.

This colorful ceremony took place in the Army Room, hung with portraits of famous French and American generals and decorated with flags, dominated by the emblem of the N. S., D. A. R. Representatives of the French and American governments and out-

standing personalities in American and French society were in attendance.

Dean Frederick Beekman, of the American Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, opened the ceremony with the Lord's Prayer. Hon. Theodore Marriener, Chargé d'Affaires of the American Embassy, made a few introductory remarks. Mrs. A. A. Cushman, Vice-Regent, Benjamin Franklin Chapter, extended a welcome to the delegates, and Mrs. Shearer, the Regent, expressed pleasure in being present, unexpectedly, due to the changed date of her ship's sailing to the United States. Other speakers were General Azan, chief of the Historical Research Department of the War Ministry; Mrs. Morris, Chairman of the Yorktown Committee, and Mrs. Caldwell, who read the address of the President General and presented the plaque which was unveiled by Mrs. George M. Grimes, State Vice-Regent, District of Columbia. Comtesse de Chilly, State Regent for France, accepted and then presented the plaque to Baron de Fontenay, President of the Municipal Council of Paris.

"Paris accepts your noble present and will find for it a place worthy of its value and its inspiration." Continuing, he said: "This plaque will be transferred to the Hôtel de Ville until preparations can be completed for its permanent placement in Yorktown Square near the statue of Benjamin Franklin."

Following a short speech by M. Henri Cosme, representing Premier Herriot, General Dubail, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, announced that in memory of this occasion, Mrs. Russell William Magna, our President General, had been desig-

nated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and Mrs. Caldwell was requested to accept the decoration and citation and carry them to Mrs. Magna, whose official duties had prevented her attending the ceremonies she had planned as "an added tribute to those who came to the aid of America during the War of Independence—because of their service, their valor and their loyalty."

General Dubail then decorated Mrs. Morris for her distinguished service in assembling for the first time the names recorded on the Yorktown tablet. General Gouraud, Military Governor of Paris, made the same award to Mrs. Caldwell, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, had performed many acts of friendship for France. Mrs. Randolph D. Hopkins, Secretary of the Committee, and the

following members, Mrs. John M. Beavers, Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, Mrs. William Louis Dunne and Miss Ada Howard Johnson, were awarded the *Palmes Academiques*.

In the delegation sailing on the *S. S. Champlain* from New York, with the D. A. R. Banner at the ship's mast for the first time, were: Mrs. James T. Morris, Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Mrs. George Madden Grimes, State Vice-Regent, District of Columbia; Mrs. Randolph D. Hopkins, Mrs. Margaret C. Marsh, Miss Virginia Campbell, Mrs. W. L. Gutelius and Mrs. James M. Carter of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Lamar Epperly of West Virginia; Mrs. L. H. Howe and Miss Betty Howe, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Joseph Kyle Roumain and Mrs. Thomas F. Moody, Baton Rouge, La., and Miss Marion Martin, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Louisa M. Alcott Centennial

Meg, Jo, Beth and Amy.

Do those names conjure up pictures to you oldsters who first were introduced to them a half century or more ago?

Or do they seem familiar flesh and blood to youngsters of today, who, statistics show, still are reading of their adventures?

The answer can only be yes, for, coincident with plans for celebrating the centennial of Louisa M. Alcott's birth, it has been revealed that "Little Women," "Little Men," and other books by the daughter of the visionary Amos Bronson Alcott have sold nearly six million copies and still are among the best selling juvenilia.

There were a pilgrimage to Orchard House, at Concord, Mass., where Miss Alcott wrote "Little Women"; a costume play at Montclair, N. J.; exhibits in public libraries, and programs throughout the land on November 29 in honor of the author's centennial.

At the Boston Public Library first and foreign editions of the famous books and relics and portraits were on display. Some of these first editions have been quoted in the rare book world for as much as \$500, which certainly would have pleased if not startled the practical Louisa, who wanted to write "more important" books, but who told her diary that the children's books did more to keep the wolf from the door.

Louisa M. Alcott was born November 29, 1832, in Germantown, Pa., and began her writing career early, but it was in 1868, with the publication of "Little Women," that she found herself famous at 36. She herself was the Jo of "Little Women," which ranks as the most popular girls' book ever written in America. In this country alone a million and a half copies have been sold, and in the British Empire the book is still a great favorite.

Others of Miss Alcott's books, in authorized editions, have sold: "Little Men," 918,000; "An Old Fashioned Girl," 660,000; "Eight Cousins," 432,000. "Joe's Boys" was published in 1886, two years before the author's death.

—*Washington Evening Star*.



Upper left: Virginia, youngest daughter of Madame de Lafayette, named after the Virginia Campaign.

Upper right: Madame la Comtesse d'Ayen, the great-grandmother of Madame de Lafayette.

Center: Madame de Lafayette. (From a miniature General Lafayette wore around his neck for 27 years after her death. The original is buried with him in Picpus Cemetery, Paris. The miniature is marked with her last words to him on her deathbed—"Je suis toute à vous.")

Bottom: Château Chavaniac-Lafayette, the birthplace of the Marquis de Lafayette in Auvergne. The château was "Ardent Adrienne's" first prison in the Reign of Terror.

That Amazingly Little-Known Woman, the Marquise de Lafayette

LIDA ROSE McCABE

Author of "Ardent Adrienne"—The Life of Madame de Lafayette

CHRISTMAS eve is the 125th anniversary of the death of Adrienne de Noailles, the wife of the great French hero, General de Lafayette. It is a peculiarly fitting climax to the Washington Bicentenary, for outside the immediate Mount Vernon household, no one, perhaps, was closer to the Washingtons than the Lafayettes.

Washington's history-making middle age was as inseparable from the impetuous Marquis — "my beloved son"—as was the latter's subsequent astounding career inseparable from Adrienne de Noailles.

In print and oration, on screen and radio, the Washington Bicentenary evoked tributes to the nineteen-year-old Marquis who came to aid American Colonists. Alas no mention was made of the girl-wife the Marquis left in France to enlist in the American cause.

An eminent editor sums it up succinctly: "Americans, I believe, generally know that there was a person such as Madame de Lafayette, but her distinguished husband throws her into the background—and I think keeps her there."

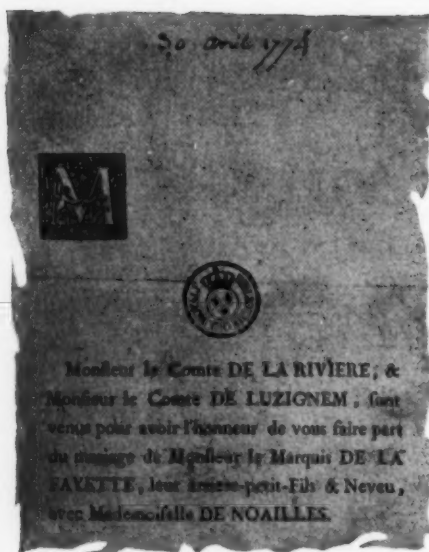
The Daughters of the American Revolution in placing—on the 151st anniversary of the Battle of Yorktown—a wreath upon Madame de Lafayette's grave in Picpus Cemetery, to be replaced by a bronze standard, are the torch-bearers in awakening Amer-

ica to a rightful valuation of that uncompromising champion of its liberty. Hers was the first certified burial there, the unidentified noblesse, martyrs of the guillotine, are interred in the adjacent field, separated by a stone wall from the Lafayette graves.

Significantly, it was the Virginia Campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Yorktown, that cost Madame de Lafayette, so she told her daughter (Virginia, the Marquise de Lasteyrie), "untold anguish." America, like a *motif* in Wagnerian tragedy, ran through her stormy life. At every crisis of the French Revolution, during which her grandmother, mother and favorite sister (Vicomtesse de Noailles) were guillotined, Lafayette banished to the fortress prison Olmütz, and she herself imprisoned for more than fifty days, she turned to America confident of finding there refuge from the fate that relentlessly pursued her.

That Madame de Lafayette failed to reach America was no fault of hers, nor of the Washingtons. The Museum of French Art in New York, in assembling its first loan exhibition of Lafayette souvenirs—12 years after the Armistice—ignored her.

"Americans don't know Madame de Lafayette," said authority. "She was never in this country." Irrefutable, but the exhibition, drawn largely from American collectors, contrary to Mu-



INVITATION TO THE WEDDING OF ARDENT ADRIENNE AND THE MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE. PHOTOSTAT FROM THE ORIGINAL IN BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE, PARIS. THIS INVITATION WAS ISSUED BY LAFAYETTE'S GUARDIANS. THE BRIDE'S PARENTS ALSO ISSUED INVITATIONS IN THEIR NAME

seum expectation, revealed her best known portraits, and rare autograph letters signed Noailles-Lafayette, the signature she fearlessly adopted when a price was on Lafayette—dead or alive. A portrait print and an invaluable letter shown in this loan exhibition are reproduced in Madame de Lafayette's first American biography—"Ardent Adrienne"—the soubriquet given by contemporaries for her zeal in liberating San Domingo slaves.

Throughout the Virginia Campaign, Madame de Lafayette's only source of information was the *Gazette*. It painted Lafayette's situation as desperate. England reported him killed. Fighting not only for the Cause and the glory of France, but for his very life, Lafay-

ette had no time to write his "Dear Heart."

Adrienne de Noailles was of the highest and the most enlightened of the aristocracy, the uncompromising patriots that united the best of the *ancien régime* with the ideals of the new order. She was the most intellectual, vivacious and intense of the four remarkable daughters of the Duc d'Ayen, afterwards Duc de Noailles. The Duchesse d'Ayen was the granddaughter of Henri d'Aguesseau, the famous Chancellor of France. She had his judicial mind—singularly free from prejudice and bigotry of every kind—and early inherited an immense fortune, which filled her with a disquietude incomprehensible to the modern woman. No woman of the *ancien*



PARIS HOTEL OF COUNTESS DE TESSÉ. IN THIS HOTEL "ARDENT ADRIENNE" AND THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE DIED

régime had such personal supervision of her daughter's education; she early discerned Adrienne's superior mentality, and spared no pains to equip her for the career she divined awaited her.

Adrienne's marriage at fourteen and a half years to the sixteen-year-old Marquis Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, an orphan and independent possessor of colossal fortune—for that day—was arranged after the traditional manner of the French noblesse. But it was far from the *marriage de convenance*. Adrienne's love for Lafayette was a veritable *grande passion* tried by fire, and the union survives as one of the world's great love stories. From the moment the child glimpsed in the lovely gardens of Hôtel de Noailles,

the eleven year old Marquis, wearing the Collège de Plessis uniform—"marine blue with rainbow trimming and a tango-colored cap"—her heart was his for eternity.

Christmas loomed large in the lives of the Lafayettes. It was on a Christmas day that Lafayette shipped from Boston on his first return voyage to France; on a Christmas eve was born their only son, George Washington de Lafayette, and Christmas Eve, "Ardent Adrienne" passed out in her forty-eighth year. Until his death, 27 years later Lafayette in the silence of his chamber kept Christmas eve vigil before her miniature inscribed with her last words to him: *Je suis toute à vous*.

Flag-raising at Crossnore School

FLYING over the school at Crossnore, floating in the mountain breezes, is a beautiful flag on the tall white-pine pole. This flag is the gift of Crossnore's friend, Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham of Charlotte. It was given in honor of Mrs. Wm. H. Pouch of New York City, National Chairman of Approved Schools of Daughters of American Revolution. It was Crossnore's good fortune recently to have a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Pouch. We realize very fully now that this splendid piece of work which is being done by the D. A. R. will be wisely carried on during the present administration. We like to have this daily reminder of the interest of Mrs. Van Landingham and Mrs. Pouch.

Every morning the flag is raised and saluted and each evening lowered. The caretaker is chosen because he will value the responsibility of the flag. Each class is given a chance to have a representative serve in this capacity for two weeks.

Mrs. Julius J. Estey

Honorary Vice-President General
from Vermont

A BELOVED Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. Florence Carpenter Gray Estey, celebrated on August 24, her eighty-fourth birthday. Born at Cambridge, N. Y., in the year 1848, she married, on October 29, 1867, Julius Jacob Estey, of Brattleboro, Vt.

Mrs. Estey's affiliation with the Daughters of the American Revolution covers many years of constructive, distinguished service. A charter member of the Brattleboro Chapter, she was its Regent from 1898 to 1900 and at the expiration of her term of office was made Honorary Chapter Regent. She was State Regent from 1900 to 1903; Vice-President General from 1903 to 1907, and in 1923 was elected Honorary Vice-President General, a life office.

Mrs. Estey has attended the Continental Congress for 36 consecutive years, and for more than twenty years she has been a member of the important Credentials Committee, N. S., D. A. R.

During the 41st Continental Congress in Washington, last April, Mrs. Estey attended the President General's reception in a gown which she had worn at a White House reception on February 9, 1892 (40 years ago), given by the President and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison for the Daughters of the American Revolution.



The George Washington Calendar

December Events

FLORENCE SEVILLE BERRYMAN

THIS final month of the year, terminating our review of the events throughout George Washington's life, also exhibits the strange analogy we have noticed in previous issues, between the symbolism of the month and the nature of its respective events. December concluded not only a year in Washington's life, but also that life itself, the century of which he was the outstanding personality and political force, and even the era in which he had played a dominant rôle.

To return to the first eventful December, that of 1752, when George Washington was 20 years old, he came into possession of Mount Vernon, by the terms of the will of his half-brother Lawrence who had died the preceding July. As Fay shrewdly pointed out, fate was an important factor in the ascendancy of George Washington, a third son, whose father's death when he was but 11 years old left his two older half-brothers well provided for, but himself very scantily endowed.

December terminated Washington's participation in the French and Indian Wars and his career as a British officer. After the occupation of the site of Fort Duquesne, noted in "November Events," a treaty of peace was concluded with all Indian tribes between the Ohio and the lakes. With the frontier secured, and the Ohio lands decisively in possession of the English and, more specifically, the Virginians, Washington resigned his commission

in December, 1758, and retired to private life.

The next two December events are merely further corroboration of previously manifested regard of his fellow citizens: On December 1, 1768, and December 4, 1771, he was re-elected Burgess for Fairfax County.

December, 1776, confirmed the end of the campaign around New York which we have followed in the events of every month since July; and the beginning of that around Philadelphia. After the hasty evacuation of Fort Lee in November, the Americans continued to retreat across New Jersey, Washington lingering in several places and retracing his steps in hope of reinforcements under General Lee, whom he had repeatedly summoned to join him. Disregarding these orders, Lee pursued a leisurely march, interrupting it to carry out independent actions, and often writing disloyal letters about his chief. Cornwallis, with strong reinforcements and cognizant of the gap between Lee and Washington, made a forced march to Princeton. Washington was obliged to retreat across the Delaware, himself accompanying the rear guard on December 8, and destroyed or secured all boats along the river for 70 miles, which effectively blocked the British pursuit. Lee's dilatoriness proved highly disastrous for him, for he was taken prisoner in Baskinridge, N. J., by a party of British dragoons. Shortly thereafter, Congress, having left Philadelphia because



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AND A COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS AT VALLEY FORGE

of its dangerous position, and having met in Baltimore on December 20, delegated to Washington unlimited power "relative to the department and . . . operations of war," a most important change, enabling him to raise fresh troops and form a more permanent army. Hence, within a fortnight, December ended the most serious military rivalry threatening him, as well as the harmful division of authority.

Washington planned an attempt upon the enemy's forces, scattered at various places in New Jersey and carelessly confident of their security. The Hessians were at the advance posts, along the Delaware, opposite the American lines on the west bank; one Hessian brigade was stationed at Trenton. Washington knew the British were waiting only for the river to freeze,

that they might cross on the ice and proceed to Philadelphia; hence an American surprise attack would have to be immediate. His troops began the perilous crossing of the Delaware nine miles above Trenton, about sundown on Christmas night, 1776; the weather was bitterly cold and the river filled with floating ice. The navigation was entrusted to the regiment of Marblehead fishermen who had so brilliantly negotiated the retreat from Long Island; but the difficulties of passage delayed the march to Trenton until almost 4 a. m. of December 26th. A snow storm began simultaneously, of such severity as to cause the death of two of the men and to make the advance intolerable, but on the other hand, it muffled the sound of their approach.



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL TO HIS OFFICERS

The Hessian Colonel Rahl, in command at Trenton, was so completely surprised that he lost his head and subsequently his life, and several hundred troops under him were captured by Washington, augmenting the total to nearly a thousand prisoners. This victory of Trenton was *per se* a small one; but its psychological effect (which was what Washington had sought, as proven by his own writings) was enormous. It animated the entire patriot cause, and gained him the wholehearted devotion and obedience of his soldiers, particularly after it had been consolidated by the victory at Princeton a little over a week later, as we noted in "January Events."

Of all the bitter years of the Revolution, the winter spent at Valley Forge was probably the worst. Here, after the defeats of Brandywine and

Germantown, Washington established the army on December 17, 1777, under necessity of remaining sufficiently near Philadelphia to prevent the British from having a rich territory exposed to their unhindered exploitation. Valley Forge, totally unfit for a winter camp, represented a compromise between the desire of the Pennsylvania Legislature to have the army remain in the field, and Washington's thoughtful solicitude to have his hungry, ragged, exhausted men quartered in towns such as York or Lancaster, where they would have had a few comforts. The miseries of this winter were augmented by Congress, which handicapped Washington by withholding funds and reinforcements and giving ear to unscrupulous adventurers who sought their own preferment. Toward the end of this wretched



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

WASHINGTON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION AT ANNAPOLIS, DECEMBER 23, 1783

winter, the outlook brightened with the arrival of Baron Steuben; in the office of inspector general, he introduced European military discipline and transformed the army into a far more efficient fighting machine.

The next three Decembers were likewise marked by the establishment of winter quarters. In 1778, Washington stationed his troops in a series of cantonments from Long Island Sound to the Delaware River; his headquarters were at Middlebrook, N. J., on the Raritan, although he spent much of the winter in Philadelphia, occupied with plans for the campaign of 1779. In December of that year, he made two divisions of his army, stationing one near West Point and neighboring posts, and the other near Morristown, where he made his headquarters. This winter was second only to that at Valley

Forge for the suffering endured by the troops. New Windsor on the Hudson River was Washington's winter headquarters beginning with December 6, 1780, while the army was quartered at half a dozen places.

December, 1783, terminated Washington's connections with the Continental Army, an event of mingled rejoicing and regret. On the 4th of the month (a little over one week after he reentered New York City, as we saw in "November Events") he took leave of his officers at Fraunces' Tavern (which still exists, one of the chief shrines of the Revolution left in the metropolis). About noon of that day, a barge was ready at Whitehall Ferry to take Washington on the first lap of his journey to Annapolis, where Congress was assembled, to which body he intended to resign his commission. His

officers accordingly gathered at the tavern, which was near the ferry; when Washington entered the room he was overcome with emotion. Filling a wine glass, he drank to them, saying: "With a heart full of love and gratitude, I now take leave of you, most devoutly wishing that your latter days may be as prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged if each of you will come and take me by the hand." General Knox being nearest, first approached him; Washington, in tears, embraced him and so affectionately took leave of each of the others, without a word being spoken, as their emotions were too deep for utterance. They followed him as he walked to the ferry, and watched him out of sight.

On his way to Annapolis, Washington was everywhere accorded the most affectionate and enthusiastic welcome. At noon of December 23d he entered the Hall of Congress (also happily still existing) at Annapolis, which with the gallery was filled with public officials and private citizens. When, upon notice from General Mifflin, president of Congress, Washington arose and made a brief speech resigning his commission, such was his simple eloquence and tremendous personal popularity that spectators wept unabashed. On Christmas eve he left Annapolis and arrived at Mount Vernon, where he wrote: "I feel myself eased of a load of public care. I hope to spend the remainder of my days in cultivating the affections of good men, and in the practice of the domestic virtues." Here he and Martha spent their first Christmas in seven years.

Lacking two days of a year after Washington had bade his officers farewell at Fraunce's Tavern, December 2, 1784, yielded another event connected with the metropolis. He was given the "freedom of the city," an intangible honor still freely dispensed.

Toward the end of December, 1784, a conference took place at Annapolis for consideration of interstate control of river navigation. Washington attended it on the request of the Virginia Assembly as the State's representative. Two companies were subsequently formed for the navigation of the Potomac and James Rivers; Washington was made president of both, and was unanimously voted 50 shares in the former, and 100 in the latter by the Virginia Assembly, as gifts of gratitude, their value being about \$40,000. Washington refused these gifts as likely to embarrass him in his administration of the companies, but consented to receive them in trust "to be applied to the use of some . . . institution of a public nature."

The following December Washington attended a meeting in connection with another project in which he was altruistically interested: The establishment of the proposed Alexandria Academy, of which he was a trustee. He offered a generous gift of money, the interest of which was to be "applied towards the establishment of a charity School for the education of Orphan and other poor Children." The sums he donated annually and bequeathed to this institution amounted to about \$7,500.

The next eventful December (1792) found Washington nearing the end of his first term as President of the United States but not expecting the peace of



George Washington Bicentennial Commission

THE DEATH OF GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AT MOUNT VERNON, DECEMBER 14, 1799

release from office. Jefferson, Madison and many others had entreated him to refrain from retiring at so critical a time in the Nation's life, and had induced him to reluctantly stand for reelection. The bitter political antagonisms of his first term made him doubtful of obtaining more than a small majority; but the electoral votes cast for him in December, 1792, were unanimous: proof positive that the people's faith in him was unshaken.

By December of 1793 he must have longed even more ardently for freedom from the cares of state. Very soon after his second inauguration began that problem of maintaining neutrality, complicated by "Citizen Genêt" and the strong French partisanship of the American people. The breach which had early appeared between Hamilton and Jefferson because of their irrecon-

cilable political ideals widened to the extent that the Cabinet could not hold both of them. As Washington was more in accord with the beliefs of his Secretary of the Treasury, Jefferson carried out a long-cherished intention of retiring from the Cabinet, December 17th, after creditably discharging his concluding duties. He subsequently became leader of the Anti-Federalists, the party opposing the administration.

The last December of the 18th century brought Washington final peace. Following the five weeks' consultation in Philadelphia on military organization for the possible war with France, which was fortunately avoided, Washington enjoyed almost a year at Mount Vernon, marked by no other event than the wedding of Nellie Custis and Lawrence Lewis. His days were filled with the contentment of managing his estate,

receiving guests, and making an occasional trip to some place in the vicinity. On December 12, 1799, despite stormy weather, he made a round of his farms, returned home and dined at 3 o'clock without changing his wet clothing. The next day he suffered from a sore throat which rapidly developed into quinsy; and between 2 and 3 o'clock the morning of the 14th, he was so ill that he awoke his wife. During the major part of that day he rapidly grew worse, and any possibility of his recovery was nullified by the "remedy" of removing half a pint of his blood. Tobias Lear's account of his last hours

is too well known to require repetition. Washington had a premonition from the outset that he would not recover. He settled certain of his affairs with a calmness that indicated complete resignation; and with his wife, Lear and Dr. Craik constantly at his bedside, he passed away about 10 o'clock that night.

Four days after his death, Washington's body was buried in the old family vault within sight of the mansion. But his spirit remains immortal, as long as the Nation he created endures; and so long as humanity cherishes the memory of its heroic leaders, whatever their race or creed.



A Christmas Hymn

Of a Father's love begotten,
Ere the worlds began to be,
He the Alpha and Omega,
He the source, the ending He,
Of the things that are, that have been,
And the future years shall see,
Evermore and evermore!

Oh, that ever-blessed birthday,
When the Virgin, full of grace,
By the Holy Ghost conceiving,
Bare the Saviour of our race;
And that Child, the world's Redeemer,
First displayed His sacred face,
Evermore and evermore!

Praise Him, O ye heaven of heavens!
Praise Him, angels in the height!
Every power and every virtue
Sing the power of God aright:
Let no tongue of man be silent,
Let each heart and voice unite,
Evermore and evermore!

Thee let age, and Thee let manhood,
Thee let choirs of infants sing;
Thee the matrons and the virgins,
And the children answering;
Let their guileless song re-echo,
And their hearts its praises bring,
Evermore and evermore!

Christ, to Thee with God the Father,
And, O Holy Ghost to Thee,
Hymn and chant and high thanksgiving,
And unwearied praises be:
Honor, glory and dominion,
And eternal victory,
Evermore and evermore!

The Constitution United the Confederation

AMY CRESSWELL DUNNE

Historian General, N. S., D. A. R.

*B*OUND together only by the Articles of the Confederation, which gave no power to the central government, America was fast drifting toward anarchy, when the conference at Annapolis dealing with the commercial regulations of waterways convened. Fear of a strong central government and any encroachment on their individual rights as States, threatened to reduce the whole to the status of a group of small republics, jealous of each other, quarreling among themselves until they were successfully preyed upon by some stronger power. Attempts made to amend the Articles of Confederation proved futile, for always one State would be found to oppose any such resolution. As the weakness of Congress became more and more apparent, its dignity declined, and outstanding statesmen preferred to serve their own States, rather than sit in the national assembly without power. Of the 91 members, seldom more than one-fourth were in attendance, and from October, 1788, to April, 1789, a quorum could not be assembled.

Controversy between Maryland and Virginia over navigation of the Potomac River caused a call for a meeting of all the States in the Confederation at Annapolis, but only Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New York and New Jersey sent representatives. The assembled representatives were brought to realization that no action they could take would have force and effect in any commercial regulation, for this was no concern of the Congress under the Confederation, and without power to provide enforcement the convention gave up the task. New Jersey delegates had been given wide discretionary powers, for geographical position placed this State at a commercial, hence political, disadvantage; but, fortunately, New Jer-

sey's delegates could . . . "consider other important matters necessary to the commercial interest and permanent harmony of the several States," in addition to the commercial questions. It was this latitude of power, given to this delegation representing New Jersey, that Alexander Hamilton seized upon and declared, "I do not conceive that we can exist long as a Nation without having lodged somewhere a power which will pervade the whole Union in as energetic a manner as the authority of the State governments extend over the several States." Expanding upon the latitude given by New Jersey, the conference was induced to propose another and fuller convention of representatives of all the States to be held in Philadelphia the following May, when could be considered "such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union." Virginia took the lead in naming delegates to the convention.

Six States had already issued a call for delegates, when ignoring the previous call of the Annapolis convention, the Congress itself acknowledged the failure of the government, and on February 21, 1787, issued a call to all States to send representatives to Philadelphia the second Monday in the following May, "for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of the Confederation." The legislatures of all the States except Rhode Island responded. Previously the various States had been indifferent, and the Congress of the Confederation opposed to a general convention. No doubt the call by the Annapolis convention would have been of slow fruition had not disorder prevailed in all the States, threatening to become unmanageable and reaching its peak in Shays' rebellion.

It was realized that the existing confederation could not be bound by the convention, nor could the hands of the convention be tied by the Congress; they could build anew and if the States agreed to accept what they wrought, none could go forward without the consent of the others. The States realized, too, that while to take part in the convention would not commit any State, yet if the convention were held it would be to the interest of each State to be represented, if only to prevent any plan from infringing on the local interests. It was understood that any action was to be binding only when approved by Congress and confirmed by all State legislatures. In effect, every hesitating factor was induced to participate by leaving the door open to escape.

Although the States were disgruntled with Congress, they were loyal to the American cause and sent their best men to the Constitutional Convention, which was a more notable assembly than the Continental Congress of 1774. The group of 55 men who met in Philadelphia in that May of 1787 constituted one of the most distinguished ever gathered together on this continent, as to character, ability and broad mental attainment. It was said of them, "America has certainly upon this occasion drawn from her first characters." Though such towers of strength as George Washington, Robert Morris, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, John Rutledge, John Blair, George Wythe and George Mason were delegates, the men who had organized the Continental Congress and the Congress of the Confederation had largely given place to younger men speaking with the voice of authority. While there were sharp differences of opinion, sound practical sagacity prevailed as the leadership fell to James Madison, recognized as the one most versed in political economics, James Wilson of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin, Gouverneur Morris and Rufus King. Conspicuous for their absence were Samuel Adams, who was opposed to "a general revision of the Confederation"; John Adams, who was absent in England; Thomas Jefferson, who was in France, and Patrick Henry, who declined to attend.

A whole week elapsed after the date for which the convention was called before as many as seven States were represented. The delegates from New Hampshire arrived just two months late. It is said that the members of the convention were nervous and ill at ease, setting about their work with reluctance and apprehension because of the realization that the union of the States hung in the balance. That Washington was chosen to preside gave dignity and confidence to the convention, though in June it was on the verge of dissolution and in July Washington wrote, "I almost despair of seeing a favorable issue and do therefore repent having had any agency in the business." The members of the convention, however, gained confidence as they gained a better knowledge of each other, then grasped more firmly the work at hand and rallied to Washington's cry, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

From May 25 to September 17 the convention labored in secret sessions, published the result of their deliberations and went home to work for the adoption of the Constitution they had framed. No one outside of the convention knew of the sharp differences of opinion as shown in the debates. The official journal was delivered to Washington under seal with the instruction to hand it over to Congress, if and when the Constitution was adopted. This was not published by Congress until 1818, and even then furnished only a mere outline of the proceedings. It was to James Madison that we owe a knowledge of what really happened in that momentous assembly. It was he who every evening set down in his journal a full account of the debates which took place during the day. He was the last survivor of the convention, and when he died, 50 years later, Congress paid his widow \$30,000 for the Journal, which was published in Washington in 1840, as the sole account of the making of the Constitution, which John Adams said "was extorted from a reluctant people by grinding necessity."



ON ARMISTICE DAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1931, BONNY KATE CHAPTER, AND JAMES WHITE CHAPTER, TENNESSEE, REPRESENTED THE WASHINGTON FAMILY IN A PARADE, BY HAVING A FLOAT



GEORGE WASHINGTON ELM, PLANTED APRIL 22, 1931, ON CAMPUS OF NORTHERN ARIZONA TEACHERS' COLLEGE, BY COCONINO CHAPTER, D. A. R., FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Milwaukee Chapter (Milwaukee, Wis.) is the oldest and largest in Wisconsin. It has always been busy doing patriotic work, but this year of the Bicentennial has been unusually active.

The chapter cooperated with other city patriotic societies in the purchase of the big Eastman film of the "Life of George Washington" and after a Colonial dinner at the Athenaeum, February 23, it was shown to the audience and then given to the city of Milwaukee to be used in the schools.

Last fall a number of the young-business-women members and young matrons were organized into a group called the "Wheel and Distaff," meeting one evening each month to become better acquainted and to further the interests of our chapter.

On Washington's birthday, February 22, under the direction of Mrs. C. W. Hutchinson, the organizing chairman of the "Wheel and Distaff," the "Flag Pageant" sponsored by the National and State D. A. R. by sixteen young women dressed in Colonial costume, presented the 16 Flags used in the United States at different periods. During the presentation the story of each flag was read by Mrs. Mary Easton Burke. The pageant was given in the auditorium of the beautiful new Y. W. C. A. A luncheon preceded, one hundred and five members and guests being present.

This same pageant was one of the number put on at the request of the city Bicentennial Commission on June 14th, Flag Day, in an outdoor evening program at the Elks Club. Over 5,000 people witnessed it.

The Flags were on display the week of July 4th in the Boston Store windows on a prominent corner and were advertised so that the Milwaukee school children would see them.

The chapter members made a vital contribution to the Bicentennial celebration by the exhibit of antiques of the Washington period. Many Milwaukee heirlooms were loaned by the members to Mrs. Masden, chairman. They were on display for three

weeks at the Shuster Stores, and were viewed by thousands. Two members acted as hostesses each day.

A far-reaching activity is being performed by the Americanization Committee of which Mrs. Weatherbee is the chairman. Copies of the Constitution of the United States, furnished by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, are presented to each newly made citizen, also our Manual is given. These have created great interest among our foreign population.

Our chapter gives a sum of \$50 each year called the Mary Martin award for the best answers to ten questions on United States history and civics. The competition is open to senior students in the Milwaukee High Schools and takes place April 12th; the only condition being that the student intends to enter college.

These activities with many others and fine programs each month are making our regent, Mrs. L. Hendee, a very successful one.

ADA HUBBELL HUTCHINSON,
Historian.

Elizabeth Bixby Chapter (Vashon Island, Wash.). While it is generally known that the concrete and visible form of D. A. R. work consists in placing markers on spots of historical significance, it has fallen to Elizabeth Bixby Chapter (Vashon Island, Washington), to erect what is probably the only monument of its kind so far in D. A. R. activities—a stone wall around Vashon Island cemetery.

Realizing that too often the cemeteries in small communities become a tangle of weeds, long grass, with a general air of forlorn, neglected appearance, our members decided to safeguard the local burial ground from the possibility of such a description becoming an accurate picture of the place about which hover our most sacred memories.

Vashon Island, lying almost midway in Puget Sound between the cities of Tacoma



MATINECOCK CHAPTER, N. Y., UNVEILED A MARKER AT FOUNTAINHILL CEMETERY, WOODBURY, L. I., IN HONOR OF DARLING WHITNEY.

and Seattle, Washington, is almost the same size as the island of Bermuda and occupies to the two cities just mentioned, a place comparable to Long Island and New York. The cemetery occupies a site of great natural beauty, lying on the top of some low hills, facing west and the majesty of the Olympic Mountains, with their grandeur of scenery and snow-capped peaks, while roundabout stand silent sentinels of God's power, mighty pine trees, huge in girth and towering almost to the skies themselves.

Contributed labor on the part of interested men in the community, collected from highways and byways the stone from which the wall was built, and hauled it to the cemetery. A competent mason was hired by the D. A. R., who finished a low stone wall of about four feet general height, with handsome entrance pillars at two driveways. The main entrance gates have a bronze tablet sunk in one of the pillars, with the inscription "Erected by Elizabeth Bixby Chapter, D. A. R. 1930," engraved thereon.

While the actual construction work was completed some time earlier, March 25th was decided upon for the date of the public

transfer of the wall to the community. This date coincided with that of the regular March meeting of the chapter, so quite an occasion was made of it. The chapter was fortunate in having as honor guest the State Regent, Mrs. Wesley Hugh Du Bois, who made the principal address in the afternoon's program.

Following a breakfast at 12 noon, at the home of Mrs. E. H. Miller, with Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Myrtis Phelps as hostesses, a short business meeting was held, after which the chapter adjourned to meet at the entrance gates of the cemetery. A number of interested citizens from all parts of the Island joined our chapter in an invocation to The Almighty. Following Mrs. Du Bois' speech, the wall was accepted for the community by the Rev. Randall, of the Presbyterian Church, Vashon. A huge bouquet of spring flowers was handed to our loved State Regent. After the short benediction, a young daughter of one of our members held our Flag above one of the pillars, while a Boy Scout with his bugle gave the call to attention and at the end, "Taps."

KATE M. FORBES,
Ex-secretary.

Matinecock Chapter (Flushing, N. Y.). Included among the many activities of this chapter, and there have been many during the past year, are the following:

For the third year we have sent gifts and \$100 for the education of our Tamasee girl. We are proud of the fact that the chapter is numbered among the 17 in the State whose Sunshine Fund obligation has been met. Two historical pageants have been given. A team was formed to cooperate in the Unemployment Relief Drive, which team raised a considerable amount toward the success of the drive. A marker was placed on the grave of our deceased member, Mrs. C. H. Clarendon, and appropriate services were held at her grave. Mrs. Howland Wood, Chapter Chaplain, read the service. Two boxes of gifts were sent to furnish Christmas cheer to Ellis Island, and a local family in want has been supported.

Our membership has been increased to 48. Several visits were made by members, under the leadership of Mrs. Wilbur Brun-

dage, to the U. S. Government Veterans Hospital at Northport, where parties were held for the patients. Fort Totten has not been forgotten. Several entertainments were organized by the Regent, Mrs. J. Cecil Prouty, and Mrs. A. Somerville.

On April 9 Mrs. Pouch, Vice-President General from New York, charmingly described for the benefit of members and many guests the patriotic film, "The Life of George Washington." The chapter dedicated a tree in the George Washington Bicentennial Exercises, sponsored by the U. S. D. 1812—Treaty of Ghent Chapter, at which 61 trees were dedicated by patriotic societies.

Last in the season, but not least, was the attendance of members of the chapter at the unveiling of a marker at Fountainhill Cemetery, Woodbury, Long Island, in honor of Darling Whitney, a Revolutionary ancestor of our member, Mrs. W. P. L. Davis, of Port Washington, L. I. Mrs. Russell Constant, Organizing Regent, led the salute to the flag.



SAN DIEGO CHAPTER, CALIFORNIA, GAVE A PLAY BASED ON THE LIFE OF MARY BALL WASHINGTON, ENTITLED, "THE ROSE OF EPPING FOREST."

The Rev. Henry Whitney, pastor of the Fennimore M. E. Church of Brooklyn, gave the invocation, George Washington's prayer, the Lord's Prayer, and benediction.

Mrs. Wilbur Brundage, newly elected Regent of the chapter, dedicated the marker, and Philip Davis, a grandson of Mrs. Davis, unveiled it. Mrs. Davis spoke of the service of Private Whitney during and after the Revolution. Following this "Taps" was sounded. The service was most impressive and beautiful.

ADELE LOWERRE HUMM,
Historian.

San Diego Chapter (San Diego, California). One of the outstanding events of Mrs. James H. West's Regency was the splendid Bicentennial program presented by the San Diego Chapter. The program preceded the card party given in the spacious gardens of the Fletcher home, on May 7, 1932, under the supervision of Mrs. Grace Major Sams, Historian, and Mrs. Elsie Fay Jumper. A play, "The Rose of Epping Forest," was given.

The play was written by Mrs. Jumper, and is historically authentic in every detail. An especial effort was made to keep all details of costumes and properties in the period represented.

This play was submitted by Mrs. Jumper to the Bicentennial play contest sponsored by the National D. A. R.

"The Rose of Epping Forest" deals directly with the life of Mary Ball Washington, who was born at Epping Forest, Lancaster County, Virginia, in 1708, and with the life of her son George Washington. There were three historic episodes in the play, preceded by the dance of the stately minuet and the "Spirit of '76," as portrayed by fifer, drummer, color bearer, and drummer boy. The character, Mary Ball Washington, "The Rose of Epping Forest," was taken by Miss Vivian Conway, a direct descendant of the Mary Ball Washington family.

George Washington was admirably represented by Mrs. W. R. Spicknall. The spirit of "Every Woman" was beautifully portrayed by Mrs. Robert Mansur. "Stephen," negro servant of Ferry farm, and "Old Bet," negro servant at Kenmore, were

well represented by Mrs. Alice Belk Hart and Mrs. John Crippen.

Very real Colonial soldiers were Mrs. W. P. Lodge, Mrs. Kirk B. Ayres and Miss Elizabeth King.

The theme of the play was Faith—the faith that was so real in the Washington home—the overpowering faith that led to the success of George Washington, our first soldier and first citizen—and enabled him to construct a United Nation, of which we are today proud, and in which we are resolved to retain our pride.

GRACE M. SAMS,
Historian.

Shavano Chapter (Salida, Colo.). Here, in this beautiful temple of justice, we, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Shavano Chapter, are assembled together with the other patriotic organizations of our city, and all good citizens of Chaffee County, in this Bicentennial of the birth of George Washington.

As daughters of our most famous ancestors, one object is to perpetuate the memory and spirit of men and women who achieved American Independence.

From hand to hand, down through the intervening years, we women have had passed on to us the torch of liberty that our forebears fought so valiantly to keep alight.

At the time the American Legion sponsored the building of this lovely new court house, which is the pride of all good citizens, the Daughters decided to make special effort to add to a fund started several years ago looking forward to honoring the men of our country who sacrificed their lives in the World War in behalf of principles of liberty. A committee of three members of Shavano Chapter was appointed to consult with the commissioners of the county, architect, builders and granite men. All were anxious to please in making our drinking fountain memorial an object of pride and beauty.

To these we owe much, beside our Chapter Committee and all members who contributed the amount necessary to complete the fountain according to specifications. This was all given gratuitously and graciously, as Daughters of the American Revolu-

lution would do. To all we extend our appreciation and sincere thanks. This lovely fountain memorial was unveiled by the two resident children of our chapter, Blanche Ollie Young and Mary Louise Floyd.

We presented this drinking fountain memorial to Chaffee County through the commissioners, for the use of the citizens of Chaffee County.

We desire to honor the memory of our Chaffee County World War veterans. May the memorial be a lasting tribute to those who made the supreme sacrifice.

MARGARET L.
PATTERSON,
Regent.

Chicago, David Kennison, De Walt Mechlin, Gen. Henry Dearborn, and Kaskaskia Chapters (Chicago, Ill.). Among the many delightful occasions honoring our first President was the George Washington Bicentennial Military Tournament which was held at Soldiers Field, Chicago, June 24th to July 4th.

Wishing to pay our respects to our Government as represented by the army in the Sixth Corps area, under whose auspices the pageant was held, the following five chapters in Chicago: Chicago, Mrs. William F. Williamson, Regent; General Henry Dearborn, Mrs. Charles E. Shearman, Regent; De Walt Mechlin, Mrs. R. W. Ludwig, Regent; David Kennison, Miss Bertha E. Walker, Regent; Kaskaskia, Mrs. John Flint Dille, Regent and Chairman of Booth Committee, joined in a happy spirit to bring

color and tradition to this magnificent spectacle.

Beneath the stadium, space for many booths was taken by prominent patriotic and civic organizations, who vied with one another in choosing appropriate decorations. That the Daughters of the American

Revolution found a happy solution is evidenced by the fact that they won the second prize and the committee was presented with a bronze medal by Maj. General Frank Parker, showing his appreciation of our support of the enterprise.

Theatrical background made a realistic Colonial setting for the rarely beautiful antique furniture, coverlets and rugs. On a slight raised dais stood a life-sized wax representation of Betsy Ross holding the Flag. Thousands stopped to admire.

The whole committee was as follows: Kaskaskia Chapter, represented by Mrs. John F. Dille, Regent and Chairman; Mrs. Charles W. Pflager, and Mrs. Horace

Bingham. General Henry Dearborn, represented by Mrs. Charles E. Shearman, Regent; Mrs. Harriet Prentiss Bougearel; Mrs. Frederick Schenk; Mrs. Stanley Noble; Mrs. Russell Hutchins; Mrs. Foster Nims; Mrs. William West and Mrs. Mayberry Hughes. Chicago Chapter, represented by Mrs. William F. Williamson, Regent; Mrs. John E. Connelly; Mrs. Ernest J. Stevens; Mrs. James H. Jackson; Mrs. Frederick Dickson and Mrs. Walter Harvey. De Walt



THE SALIDA GRANITE DRINKING FOUNTAIN
IN THE NEW CHAFFEE COUNTY COURT
HOUSE WAS PRESENTED BY SHAVANO
CHAPTER, COLO.



Photo by H. A. Atwell Studio, Chicago

THE D. A. R. BOOTH, ARRANGED BY FIVE CHICAGO CHAPTERS AT THE CHICAGO STADIUM, SOLDIERS FIELD, DURING THE BICENTENNIAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT, WON SECOND PRIZE AND A LETTER AND BRONZE MEDAL FROM MAJ. GEN. FRANK PARKER

Mechlin, represented by Mrs. R. W. Ludwig, Regent. David Kennison, represented by Miss Bertha Walker, Regent, and Mrs. Halversen.

PHOEBE C. DILLE,
Chairman of Booth Committee.

Liberty Bell Chapter (Allentown, Pa.) has aimed to mark permanently all historic spots and cemeteries where Revolutionary soldiers lie buried, in and near Allentown. Miss Clara Hess, formerly Historian, Chairman of Research, has worked hard to place permanent memorials and has accomplished the marking of the outstanding historic spots in Allentown, as well as a number of cemeteries in and near the city. Through her efforts, assisted by the Regent, Mrs. Fred D. Kutz and her Committee, three memorials were unveiled and dedicated thus; first, a large granite boulder (11 tons) and a bronze tablet, on which had been cast the names, dates of birth and death and rank of service of each of the 60 Revolutionary soldiers buried on the Old Stone Church Cemetery, Kreidersville, Pa., Sept. 20, 1931; second, another 11-ton memorial

for the 62 Revolutionary soldiers on Dryland Church Graveyard, Hecktown, Pa., Sept. 27; and lastly, on Nov. 15, a smaller boulder for the sixteen soldiers on the Old Ziegel Church Cemetery, Breinigsville, Pa. These memorials were erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and by Liberty Bell Chapter. Not one word was to be found in any of these cemeteries to honor or to tell of the services of the 138 soldiers of the American Revolution now honored. Crowds attended all of these impressive and interesting exercises, including the Vice-President General, Mrs. N. Howland Brown, and Daughters from many of the neighboring chapters. All the services were closed with the military "Salute," "Roll of Drum" and echo "Taps," and each was unveiled by drawing up of the American Flag, which then floated gloriously over the memorial.

The chapter, through the Committee on Patriotic Education, has enrolled 21 boys of foreign parentage in the local Y. M. C. A. and also furnished them with the proper clothing, thus inspiring these lads with ideal and sincere patriotism, which will be

the means of their growing into fine and loyal citizens of the U. S. A. This work among the foreign boys has been a great success for a number of years. As the boys grow older, they assist in choosing their successors. The class numbered eight in the beginning, but it has grown each year until there are now 21.

On October 12 a pin oak tree was planted in Allen Park in honor of George Washington and marked with a bronze marker.

Laura M. Kutz,
Regent.

Crater Lake Chapter (Medford, Oreg.). An event of historic interest took place Sunday, January 3, 1932, when Crater Lake Chapter unveiled a bronze tablet on the Methodist Episcopal Church of Jacksonville, Oregon.

This small church, second oldest Protestant church standing west of the Rocky Mountains, was commenced in 1853 and dedicated the first Sunday in January, 1855. Pioneers say that when the miners heard of the project to build a church they donated their winnings from the gambling tables that night to the fund, for the quiet little town of Jacksonville was once a flourishing mining center. Five denominations

have used the church as a place of worship, the Methodists until May, 1928.

Pioneers of Southern Oregon and many interested citizens of the Rouge River Valley were present at the ceremony of unveiling the tablet.

At 2:30 p. m. the old bell was rung and a bugle call by Bob Sherwood followed. Mrs. Lewis Ulrich, Vice-Regent of the chapter, led the Salute to the Flag, and the Chaplain, Mrs. A. E. Stratton, offered prayer. The tablet was unveiled by Mrs. B. G. Harding, chairman of the marker committee.

Miss Alice Hanley, Vice-President of the Southern Oregon Pioneer Association, then in a few words paid a touching tribute to the memory of the pioneers, as she placed a beautiful wreath below the tablet.

Mrs. Joseph O. Grey, Regent of Crater Lake Chapter, and to whose interest and efforts the placing of this tablet was made possible, presented the tablet in a short, impressive address. In conclusion Mrs. Grey said that this little church was the tangible proof that "when gold was discovered near this spot, and thousands came seeking riches in these beautiful hills and valleys, others came to point the way and turn the hearts to the thoughts of Eternal riches."



BEAUTIFUL BOULDER PLACED BY LIBERTY BELL CHAPTER ALLENTOWN, PA.



"A DAUGHTER OF '76," A ONE-ACT PLAY PRESENTED BY WITNESS TREE CHAPTER, PA.

Rev. A. G. Bennett, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Medford, graciously accepted the tablet in behalf of the church.

The audience then entered the church for the address of the afternoon by Rev. L. F. Belknap. Rev. Belknap sketched the history of the church from its beginning, and mentioned interesting incidents concerning many pastors and members of the congregations, whom he had known.

The services closed with the benediction by Rev. S. H. Jones, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville.

FLORENCE B. HARDING,
Chairman, Marker Committee.

Witness Tree Chapter (Columbia, Pa.). Prizes were offered for the best essay on the life of George Washington, written by the pupils of Columbia High School by our chapter, at special exercises in the school on February 18.

The first prize of \$5 in gold was given to Peggy Fisher. The second prize of \$2.50 in gold went to Catherine Kelsey, and a

special third prize was awarded to Mary Newcomer.

The awards were presented by Miss Lilian S. Evans, Regent of the chapter.

On February 17, prizes were awarded by the chapter to Margaret Brill and James Kauffman for similar essays, in Marietta High School. The prize winners read their essays at the meeting of Witness Tree Chapter on February 20, in Marietta, Pa.

At the close of this meeting, the play, "A Daughter of '76," written by Mrs. D. L. Glatfelter and dedicated to the Regent, Miss Evans, was presented and was the chapter's contribution to the Bicentennial celebration.

The cast was as follows: Capt. John Berkley—Miss Eunice Wike, aide-de-camp to General Washington; Mr. Arthur Hastings—Mrs. W. L. Bucher, prominent merchant and loyalist; Mistress Barbara Hastings—Miss Fanny Rich, his daughter, a Colonist; Mistress Ruth Fairfax—Mrs. Guy D. Wingerd, Mistress Patsy Miller—Mrs. Warren Von Stetten, guests in home of the Hastings; Malindy—Mrs. Harrison Nolte, Dinah—Mrs. Chas. Rochow, negro servants

in Hastings' home. Scene laid in Philadelphia, 1777.

At the conclusion of the play, the D.A.R. and their guests were entertained by the Marietta members of the Witness Tree Chapter, in the Community House, which was decorated with flags and flowers.

The tea table was presided over by Mrs. Chas. McCloskey and Mrs. Jno. P. Shock, ex-Regents, who were in Colonial costume as were those who served.

The chapter is planning to plant an oak at Donegal on Arbor Day.

LILLIAN S. EVANS, *Regent*,
Charter Member No. 41, N. S., D. A. R.

Michael Trebert Chapter (Port Angeles, Wash.) dedicated a marker on May 1, 1932, commemorating the gift of 160 acres of land from the U. S. Government. The bronze tablet bears this inscription: "This park is a part of a United States Naval Reserve established in 1862. It was dedicated to use in 1904 through the efforts of Dr. Freeborn Stanton Lewis, pioneer

physician, then mayor of Port Angeles. Erected by Michael Trebert Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1932."

This marker is at the entrance of Lincoln Park. It is mounted on a granite boulder with a cement base. Small granite rocks are placed at the base to make a very beautiful and artistic rockery.

Mrs. W. J. Mathewson, *Regent*, presented the marker to the park board. Dr. D. E. McGillivray accepted it for the board.

Attorney George Meagher of Seattle gave the address, speaking of early events in Clallam County. Mrs. Minnie E. Tray, daughter of the late Dr. Freeborn Lewis, unveiled the marker.

MRS. W. J. MATHEWSON,
Regent.

The Palo Alto Chapter (Stanford University, Calif.) sponsored a contest for window decorating for the week of February 22d to 29th. In a very attractive manner, about 41 Palo Alto business firms co-



THE SECOND OLDEST PROTESTANT CHURCH STANDING WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, BUILT IN 1854, ON WHICH A BRONZE TABLET WAS PLACED BY CRATER LAKE CHAPTER, OREGON, JANUARY 3, 1932



PALO ALTO CHAPTER, CALIFORNIA, ARRANGED THIS BICENTENNIAL WINDOW DISPLAY WITH ARTICLES 150 YEARS OLD, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE PICTURES AND FLAGS



MARKER UNVEILED BY MICHAEL TREBERT CHAPTER, WASHINGTON, AT THE ENTRANCE OF LINCOLN PARK, PORT ANGELES

operated. The committee chose three Palo Alto citizens as judges.

Quoting from the *Palo Alto Times*: "The judges feel that the displays of the Palo Alto Chapter and the Gasper de Portola Chapter were outstanding and deserve particular praise."

The committee was very happy to find they had created a strong patriotic interest in the "Washington Bicentennial," as the business firms brought to light many beautiful and interesting relics of the Revolutionary period.

In the picture of the window display of our Palo Alto Chapter, all the articles with the exception of the pictures and flags date back not less than one hundred and fifty years.

In addition to this contest, on the morning of February 22d, our Regent, Mrs. John W. Shenk, headed a committee for arranging a very interesting program given at the Palo Alto Union High School in which many patriotic organizations of the community took part. In keeping with the

nation-wide plan to plant trees, after the program the audience adjourned to Rendona Park, where 100 flowering cherry trees were planted in memory of George Washington.

On the evening of February 29, the chapter held its celebration of the Bicentennial of the birth of the first President of our nation. On this occasion, Mrs. Jean Henry Large entertained the chapter and husbands and guests at the Stanford home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, 31st President of the United States. Our Regent, Mrs. J. W. Shenk, introduced Mrs. Theodore Hoover, past State Regent of California, who presented the speaker of the evening, Mr. Harry L. Todd, postmaster of San Francisco, and widely known for his study of the life and character of George Washington.

This concluded a week of celebration in memory of the birth of the "Father of our Country."

ABBY SLADE MARTIN,
Committee Chairman.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Through a typographical error the caption under the children's picture on page 596, September D. A. R. MAGAZINE, was incorrect. The children, Miss Louise McCown and Master Anthony Rollins Burman, III, unveiled the tablet on the site of Fort Boonesboro, Ky., as reported in *Work of the Chapters Department* in the August, 1932, MAGAZINE.

D. A. R. Magazine Binders for Christmas Gifts

THERE is still a supply of large binders for the D. A. R. MAGAZINE—those holding sixteen issues—that will be sold for \$1.50 each. These will make appropriate gifts for subscribers.

The regular size—those holding just one volume (12 issues)—are two dollars each.

Make remittances payable to "Bessie Bright," and send to her at Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

National Defense

(Embodying Patriotic Education)

FLORENCE HAGUE BECKER

National Chairman

"Keep That Which Is Committed to Thy Trust"

ATHEISM—no God, no reverence, no hope, nothing save materialism. How barren is life without spiritual belief and yet the inhabitants of one-sixth of the earth's surface are forbidden to have it! Lenin announced that religion was the opiate of the people and it, therefore, must go.

The training in atheism in Soviet Russia begins with the child who sees upon the walls of its nursery posters ridiculing God and the church. As the child grows and enters school he finds again these posters, pamphlets and books issued by the Atheist League, which was founded by the Communist Party of Russia, as well as the weekly publication of the League, *The Atheist*. This paper is for popular consumption and devotes itself partly to mocking religion and partly to the scientific refutation of religious and ecclesiastical doctrines. The Creation, for instance, and The Incarnation are explained by the Darwinian theory and by lessons in anatomy, the exposition being often revolting. This League also organizes an "anti-religious" carnival, a masquerade in which young communists dress as priests, ridicule religious institutions and practices. Children are especially invited to such performances.

Religious instruction is absolutely forbidden in the schools. There is a law to the effect that no religious instruction may be given to any Soviet citizen before the age of eighteen. As the boys and girls are taught to expose any unlawful practice, parents dare not teach their children the religious beliefs of their forebears even in the privacy of their rooms.

An atheistic calendar has even been established in the Soviet Union. It is a five day week, which abolished Sunday. Since

October 1, 1929, this continuous working-week has been in force in the administrative offices and in the Party bureaus as well as in industry. Every day, without pause, four-fifths of the people are at work while the remaining fifth keeps holiday. This takes away any opportunity whatsoever for the observance of the Sabbath. All religious holidays were abolished by this same decree. There are now but five universal public holidays, all of them revolutionary festivals or commemorations: January 22d, in honor of Red Sunday (1905); May 1st and 2d, as part of the international celebrations on those dates; and November 7th and 8th, reminiscent of the bolshevik revolution.

Even Christmas with its happy, joyous and sacred significance has been abolished. Each year the Moscow Soviet has passed a vigorous resolution forbidding the sale of Christmas trees on the ground that it was a "serious menace to the welfare of Russian forestry." On October, 1929, the Moscow Trades Council decided to found nine "universities" devoted exclusively to promoting anti-religious enlightenment. A leading center for the pouring of contempt on religion is the Anti-religious Museum, established in 1929, at the sometime Church of the Venerable Strastnoy Monastery, in the heart of the capital.

The former priests of Russia are the outcasts of the country, being forbidden to work or have remunerative employment or even to become members of the privileged party if they wished to do so. They are therefore forced to beg. The majority of church buildings have been destroyed or put to some other use as museums or radio stations, and their sacred vessels have been melted down to be used for construction.

Many of the pro-Communist propagandists would have the American public believe that the persecution of the Church and religion has ceased. The following article from the *Literary Digest* of November 5, 1932, gives a definite statement of the present and future policy of the Soviet régime in this respect:

"God must be out of Russia in five years. The decree has been signed by Stalin and others who have such matters in charge.

"The expulsion is the ultimate objective of a 'five-year plan of atheism,' reported by a special correspondent of the *London Morning Post*. As the correspondent quotes the decree, it runs:

"On May 1, 1937, there must not remain on the territory of the U. S. S. R. a single house of prayer to God, and the very conception "God" will be banished from the boundaries of the Soviet Union, as a survival of the Middle Ages which has served as an instrument for the oppression of the working masses."

"The Soviet Government has been struggling against God for some years, and has destroyed unnumbered churches and made bonfires of symbols and icons. Apparently the battle is far from won.

"In the first year of the fresh campaign, the correspondent tells us, it is proposed to suppress all religious schools and to deprive all the 'servitors of religious cults' of their allowances of food and the necessities of life. In the capitals of the Soviet Union all the churches and prayer-houses of all religious communities are to be closed by May 1, 1934.

"A 'shock campaign' will be launched in the second year against 'religious centers' in family life and the officially registered 'communes of the faithful' (the former monasteries). Special attention will be devoted to the inculcation of 'reasonable unbelief' among the masses.

"The second half of the plan will be devoted to the consolidation of the results achieved by the 'activization of the anti-God units,' and to the conversion of former churches into clubs, picture-houses, and other places of 'reasonable recreation.'"

Soviet Russia has a perfect right to be atheistic and her children to become worshippers of Lenin as their God. Why then are we in the United States interested in this devastating condition?

Because we have in this country also a branch of the Communist International. The program as it is being worked out in that vast area of Russia is the same program the Soviets are trying to establish in this country. The Young Pioneers here are being trained even as their brother Octoberists and Pioneers in Russia. The Young Communist League is continuing its work among the boys and girls of high-school and college age. In time a goodly number of atheistic communists have been trained and become members or affiliated with the Communist Party of America. The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism—with headquarters in New York City—is ably backing up Russia's international program. Their work is also done among the young people, mostly of high-school and college age. They have today chapters in several of our colleges called by various names, such as "Damned Souls Society," "The Godless Society," etc.

Not a pleasant picture, is it? Yet how many of our citizens in all walks of life look upon this scene as a "great experiment" and view it with tolerance and even sympathy.

"The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." Let loyal Americans remember always that Christianity is the rock upon which this Nation was founded and upon it the Nation will endure forever.



REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

MRS. STANLEY FORMAN REED, *Registrar General*

A List of Ancestors Whose Records of Service During the Revolution
Have Recently Been Established, Showing State
from Which Soldier Served

A		C		E	
ADAMS, Peter B. F.	Va.	BURCHARDT, Hendrick	Mass.	DONER, Abraham, Sr.	Pa.
ADAMS, Richard	Mass.	BURHANS, Petrus	N. Y.	DOTEN, Amaziah	Mass.
ALLBRITTON, John	S. C.	BURKE, William	Va.	DOUGLAS, John Hunter	Va.
ALLEN, David	Pa.	BURR, Peter	Conn.	DOWNER, Joshua	Conn.
ALLGAIER, Sebastian A.	Pa.	BUSH, Gilbert	N. Y.	DOWNES, Henry	Md.
ANDERSON, Francis	Va.	BUSH, Jonathan	Conn.	DOZIER, Peter	Va.
ANDERSON, Turner	Va.	BUTLER, Samuel, Jr.	Conn.	DUNN, Henry	N. Y.
ARCHER, Abraham	Va.	BUTTRICK, Abel	Mass.	DUNN, Jacob W.	Pa.
ARNOLD, Jonathan	Pa.	BUYS, Abraham	N. Y.	DYGERT, Severinus P.	N. Y.
B		D		F	
BABB, Blanche Mercer	Va.	CALLOWAY, John	Va.	FALY, John	Va.
BABCOCK, Hezekiah	R. I.	CANDE, Theophilus	Conn.	ECCLESTON, Benedict, Sr.	Conn.
BAKER, Henry	Pa.	CAPERSON, Hugh	Va.	EDDY, Abiel	N. H.
BAKER, William	S. C.	CARD, Bowen	R. I.	EHLE, Michael	N. Y.
BALDWIN, Timothy	Conn.	CARTER, Jonathan	Conn.	ELDRIDGE, Joseph	Mass.
BALES, David	Pa. & Va.	CHAPIN, Peter	Mass.	ELLIS, John, Sr.	N. H.
BALL, Mary Reed	Va.	CHEERY, Lemuel	N. C.	ELLIS, Stephen	Conn.
BANKHEAD, James	S. C.	CHEYNEY, Joseph	Pa.	ELMES, Joseph	Mass.
BARBEE, Joseph	N. C.	CHURCHILL, Joseph	Mass.	EMERICK, Ludwig	Pa.
BARBER, Barnet White	Md.	CLAPP, Benjamin	Mass.	ENGLISH, James R.	N. J.
BARBER, Samuel	R. I.	CLEVER, Martin	Pa.	ENSMINGER, Henry	N. J.
BARHYDT, Nicholas	N. Y.	CLOFTON, William	Va.	EPPELSON, Peter	Va.
BARLOW, David, Jr.	Conn.	COBURN, Jonathan	Va.	EPPLER, John	Pa.
BARTLETT, Joseph	Mass.	COFFIN, Amos	N. H.	ERWIN, Arthur	N. C.
BARTON, Stukely	R. I.	COLLINS, John	Del.	EWING, John	Va.
BAUGH, Peter, Jr.	Va.	COLLINS, Richard	Mass.		
BEACH, Samuel	Conn.	CONOVER, William	N. J.		
BEARS, Benjamin	Vt.	CORN, George	Va.		
BEAVER, Jacob	Pa.	CORNELL, Samuel	N. Y.	FARNUM, Benoni	Mass.
BECTON, George	N. C.	CORWIN, John, Sr.	N. Y.	FAXON, Richard	Mass.
BEEMAN, Friend	Conn.	COTTON, William	N. H.	FELLOWS, John	Mass.
BENHAM, James, Jr.	Conn.	COUNCIL, Joshua	Va.	PETERHOFFER, Mathias	Pa.
BENNET, John	Conn.	COWPER, William	Va.	FINCH, Jeremiah	N. Y.
BERLET, Paul	Pa.	CRAIG, Moses, Jr.	N. J.	FINCHER, Benjamin	Pa.
BERRYHILL, William	Pa.	CULBERTSON, Samuel	Pa.	FINK, Andrew, Sr.	N. Y.
BILDERBACK, Jacob	Pa.	CUMMINS, Daniel	Va.	FISHER, William	Md.
BILLINGS, Jonathan	Mass.	CUNNIUS, John	Pa.	FLEMING, Andrew	N. J.
BITTNER, Andrew	Pa.	CURTIS, Caleb	Mass.	FLETCHER, Timothy	Mass.
BIZZELL, William	N. C.	CURTIS, Daniel	Mass.	FORTSON, Thomas	Va.
BLACKBURN, Joseph	Pa.	CURTIS, John	Va.	FOSTER, Asa	N. H.
BLAKELY, John	S. C.	CURTIS, Mark	Conn.	FOWLER, John	S. C.
BLOOD, John	Mass.			FREEMAN, William	N. C.
BOARD, Patrick	Va. & N. J.			FRIER, Robert	Va.
BOWEN, Jonathan	Pa.	DAMON, Ichabod	Mass.	FULLER, Thomas	Mass.
BOWERSOX, Paul	Pa.	DAMON, Zadok	Mass.	FULTON, John	Mass.
BRAKE, Jacob	Va.	DANIELS, Randolph	N. J.		
BREEZE, John	Md. & Pa.	DAVIDSON, John	Va.		
BRIES, Anthony	N. Y.	DAVIS, David	N. J.		
BRISCOE, Phillip	Md.	DAVIS, James	N. C.	GAGE, Samuel	Mass.
BROWN, Gerahom	N. Y.	DAVIS, Thomas	N. C.	GAINES, Robert	Va.
BROWN, Simon	Mass.	DAWSON, William	S. C., N. C. & Ga.	GARDENIER, Nicholas	N. Y.
BROWN, Thomas	N. J.	De Hav, Zachariah	S. C.	GARDNER, Martin	Pa.
BROWN RIGG, George	N. C.	DEMAREST, David	N. J.	GARRISON, Joel	N. J.
BRYANT, Hannah Searing	N. J.	DENIO, Seth	Mass.	GAY, John	Va.
BRYANT, Simeon	N. J.	DENNIS, James	Pa.	GEORGE, Margaret Whitson	Va.
BUCK, George	Vt.	DENNISTON, John	N. Y.	GIBBS, Nicholas	N. C.
BUCKALEW, Peter	N. J.	DENNISTON, William	Pa.	GIBSON, Charles	Pa.
BUDD, John	Mass.	DENNY, David	Pa.	GIBSON, Nathan	Pa.
BULKLEY, Turney	Conn.	DEWEES, Thomas	Pa.	GILLESPIE, George	Del.
BUMM, Jacob	Pa.	DE WOLF, Peter	Conn.	GILMORE, Tyrtel	Mass.
BUNTING, William Black	Va.	DICKINSON, Richard	Conn.	GLENTWORTH, George P.	Pa.
BURCH, Ebenezer	Conn.	DILL, Solomon	Del.	GOLDSBOROUGH, Greenbury	Md.
BURCHARD, David	Mass.	DILLARD, Nicholas Philip	S. C.	GOODHUE, John	N. H.
BURGESS, Dempsey	N. C.	DILLARD, Thomas	Va.	GOULD, Jeremiah	Mass.
		DOLE, Enoch	Mass.	GOULD, Nicholas	R. I.
				GRAHAM, John	N. C.

GRAINGER, Caleb N. C.
GRAY, John Pa.
GREEN, Lewis Va.
GREENWALD, Jacob Pa.
GREGORY, Stephen Conn.
GRIFFIN, William, Jr. S. C.
GRIGGS, Joshua Conn.
GUNCKEL, John Pa.
GUY, William, Jr. N. Y. & N. J.

H

HAACK, Johannes Nicholas Pa.
HALL, Asa Conn.
HALL, Benjamin N. Y.
HALL, David Mass.
HALL, Nathan Va.
HALL, Thomas Mass.
HALL, William Md.
HALLAM, Thomas Pa.
HALSEY, Cornelius N. Y.
HAMILTON, Jesse Pa.
HAMILTON, John Pa.
HARDIN, Benjamin, Sr. N. C.
HARPER, Jacob Va.
HARRINGTON, Edward, Sr. Mass.
HARRINGTON, William Mass.
HARRIS, Ezekiel Ga.
HARRIS, Harrison Va.
HART, Joseph N. C.
HARTSHORN, John, Jr. Mass.
HASTY, Samuel Mass. & N. H.
HAYNES, Nicholas Va.
HAYWARD, Joseph Mass.
HEASELTIME, Peter Mass.
HEATH, William Md.
HEDGES, Thomas N. Y.
HENDERSON, Robert Va.
HENSZEV, Joseph Pa.
HERSBERGER, Bernard Md.
HICKS, Joseph N. Y.
HILL, Dan N. C. & Va.
HINDMAN, David Pa.
HOAGLIN, James Va.
HOBBS, Vincent Va.
HOGELAND, Derrick Pa.
HOGUE, William Va.
HOOPER, Absalom S. C.
HORT, William S. C.
HORTON, Aaron Mass.
HOTCHKISS, Joseph Conn.
HOUSE, Nathaniel Mass.
HOWARD, Francis N. C.
HOWARD, James Va.
HOWE, Ephraim Conn.
HOWE, Oliver Mass.
HOWELL, Edward, Jr. N. C.
HOWLAND, Prince Mass.
HUBBARD, Thomas Va.
HUDSON, William Va.
HUGHES, Stephen Va.
HUNT, Joseph Mass.
HUTCHINS, Strangeman Va.
HUTCHINSON, James Va.

I

INGRAM, William Pa.
IVES, Joseph N. H.

J

JETER, Ambrose Va.
JEWETT, Stephen, Sr. N. H.
JOHNSON, William Pa.
JOHNSTON, Joseph Pa.
JONES, John Mass.
JONES, Samuel Mass.

K

KEELER, Jabez Conn.
KELLY, Alexander Va.
KERR, James N. C.
KILGORE, Charles, Jr. Va.
KILGORE, James Mass.
KIMBALL, Samuel, Jr. N. H.
KINGSLEY, Thaddeus Mass.
KIRK, Jacob Pa.
KLECKNER, John Pa.
KOHLEH, Henry Pa.

KOHLEH, John Pa.
KUBNS, Philip Pa.
KUHNS, Philip Pa.
KUTZ, Jacob Pa.

L

LA RUE, Peter Va.
LEASER, Frederick Pa.
LEAVITT, Jacob, Sr. Mass.
LESTER, Timothy Conn.
LEWIS, Henry Va.
LEWIS, John Pa.
LINDLEY, Thomas Ga.
LIVINGSTON, Henry N. C. & S. C.
LOCHER, Henry Pa.
LUCY, Isham N. C.
LUTTERLOH, Henry Emanuel Va. & N. Y.
LYONS, Gershom Conn.

M

MAINS, Robert Pa.
MANN, Elijah Conn.
MANNING, Samuel Mass.
MARLEY, Henry Pa.
MARSH, William, Sr. N. J.
MARSHALL, Richard Md.
MARTIN, Thomas Pa.
MARTIN, Thomas Va.
MARVIN, Moses Conn.
MAYBERRY, Henry Va.
MCALISTER, James Pa.
MCAMISH, Thomas Va.
MCARTHY, Henry Pa.
MCDONALD, Joseph, Jr. Va.
MCFARLAND, James Va.
MCGLOTHLIN, John N. C.
MCCLAUGHLIN, Daniel Va.
MERRIMAN, Jesse Conn.
MERRIMAN, Josiah Conn.
MESSINGER, Michael, Jr. Pa.
METZ, John N. Y.
MEYERLY, Frederick Pa.
MILLER, Abraham Pa.
MILLER, Benjamin N. J.
MILLER, George N. C.
MILLER, Valentine Pa.
MILLS, Levy N. H.
MIXER, Ezekiel Pa.
MOOK, George Pa.
MOORE, Daniel N. Y.
MOORE, Richard Va.
MORGAN, John, Sr. N. C.
MORGANDOLLAR, John S. C.
MORING, John N. C.
MORRIS, Joseph Va.
MORRISON, William, Jr. Mass.
MORSE, Amos, Sr. N. J.
MORSE, Jesse, Jr. Mass.
MOSS, Isaiah, Sr. Conn.
MULFORD, David N. Y.
MUSSELMAN, David Pa.

N

NAY, Samuel Va.
NELSON, John Pa.
NOE, Peter N. C.
NORRIS, William Md.
NVE, John Mass.

O

OLCOTT, Josiah, Jr. Conn.
OLIVIER DE VASIN, Nicolas Galvez
OLMSTED, Ashbel Conn.
OLMSTED, Ichabod Conn.
OSBORN, Jonathon Howell N. J.
OSBORN, Richard N. J.
OSLIN, Jesse Va.
OUDERKIRK, Isaac N. Y.
OVERBAUGH, Wilhelmus N. Y.
OWEN, Richard N. C.

P

PAINE, Seth Conn.
PALMER, John Pa.
PALMER, Joseph, Sr. Conn.

PARKE, Solomon N. Y.
PARKER, Ezra N. H.
PARKER, John S. C.
PARKHURST, Ebenezer Mass.
PARMENTER, Caleb, Sr. Mass.
PASLEY, Robert S. C.
PATE, John N. C.
PATTEN, Jonathan N. H.
PEAK, George Va.
PECK, Ebenezer Conn.
PECK, Jonathan Mansfield Conn.
PECK, Jonathan Mansfield Conn.
PECK, Serel (Cyril) Conn.
PEEK, Jesse N. Y.
PEEFLES, David, Sr. N. C.
PELTON, Peleg Conn.
PENDLETON, William Va.
PENN, John Va.
PENN, Simon Va.
PERRY, Daniel Mass.
PERRY, Joseph, Jr. Mass.
PETTY, Zachariah Va.
PHELPS, Frederick Conn.
PHELPS, Sylvanus Conn.
PHILLIPS, Lewis N. Y.
PHILLIPS, Thomas Conn.
PIERCY, John Va.
PITCHER, Gottlieb N. Y.
PITT, John Pa.
POOLER, George Mass. & Conn.
POTTER, Daniel Mass.
POWELL, Kedor (Cader) N. C.
POWELL, Moses, Sr. Ga.
PRATT, Leban Mass.
PRICE, Jerusha Penick Va.
PRICE, Joseph Shores Va.
PRUDEN, Boyce John N. J.
PRUDEN, Henry N. Y.
PULSIFER, Nathaniel Mass.
PULVER, Wandel N. Y.
PURDY, James N. Y.
PUTNAM, Jesse N. H.

Q

QUACKENBUSH, Isaac N. Y.

R

RANDOLPH, Peter Va.
RANKIN, Richard Va.
READING, John Mullen Pa.
REED, Lettice Wilcox Va.
REED, Samuel Mass.
REEVES, Manasseh N. J.
REISE, Adam Pa.
REMINGTON, Joshua Mass.
RICE, Jotham Mass.
RICH, John N. H.
RICHARDS, Nathaniel Mass.
RICHARDSON, Seth Mass.
RICHMOND, William Va.
RIDEOUT, Abraham Mass.
RIEGER, Jacob Pa.
RINEHART, George Pa.
RINGER, Michael Pa.
RIVERS, William S. C.
ROBBINS, Thomas N. J.
ROBERTS, Joseph S. C.
ROBERTS, Thomas Pa.
ROBERTSON, Charles N. C.
ROBINSON, Levi N. H.
ROCKHILL, Solomon N. J.
ROEMER, John Pa.
ROGERS, Elkanah Mass.
ROGERS, Obadiah N. Y.
ROGERS, Samuel Mass.
ROGERS, Uriah, Jr. Conn.
RONNEY, Hercules Pa.
ROOT, Joshua Mass.
ROSE, Isaac Md.
ROUNDS, John Mass.
ROYCE, Phineas, Jr. Conn.

S

SABIN, Peter, Jr. Conn.
SALTER, Alexander N. H.
SAMPSON, Richard Md.
SARGENT, David N. H.

SAWYER, Abel.....	N. H.	STOUDT, Daniel.....	Pa.	W	
SAYRE, Isaac.....	N. J.	STRONG, John.....	Vt.	WADE, Edward.....	Va.
SCHIBLER, Frederick.....	Va.	STUART, Robert.....	Pa.	WAILLES, Benjamin.....	Md.
SCHMIDT, John.....	Pa.	STUBBS, Joseph.....	Mass.	WALKER, James.....	Ga.
SCHOONMAKER, Hezekiah.....	N. Y.	SULLIVAN, James.....	N. C.	WALKER, William.....	Ga.
SCHREFFLER, Henry, Jr.....	Pa.	SUTTON, Jeremiah.....	N. J.	WARD, Levi.....	Conn.
SEARS, William (Bernard).....	Va.	SWANSON, William.....	Va.	WARE, Robert.....	Ga.
SEBERT, John.....	S. C.	SWARTZLANDER, Gabriel.....	Va.	WARREN, Jonas.....	Mass.
SELTZER, Michael.....	Pa.	SWIFT, Thomas.....	N. C.	WEST, William.....	Va.
SETTLE, William.....	Va.	SWINERTON, John.....	Mass.	WHITE, Israel.....	Pa.
SHACKLEFORD, James, Sr.....	Va.			WHITLOCK, James.....	N. J.
SHEARER, John, Sr.....	Mass.			WHITTIER, Joseph.....	N. H.
SHELTON, Vincent.....	Va.			WIGHT, Samuel.....	Mass.
SHIPMAN, Stephen.....	Va.			WILEY, Alexander.....	Va.
SHRIVER, Adam.....	Va.			WILKINS, John.....	Va.
SIVER, Jacob.....	N. Y.			WILLIAMS, Joseph, Sr.....	Conn.
SLATER, Thomas.....	Pa.			WILLIAMS, Nathaniel.....	Mass.
SLAUSON, Eleazer.....	N. Y.			WILLIAMSON, James.....	Pa.
SMITH, Bruten.....	Va.			WILLIAMSON, Thomas.....	S. C.
SMITH, Joel.....	Conn.			WILMARTH, Joseph.....	Mass.
SMITH, John.....	Mass.			WILSON, William.....	Va.
SMITH, Larkin.....	Va.			WILTSHIE, Thomas.....	N. Y.
SMITH, Mark.....	Va.			WINCH, Silas.....	Mass.
SMITH, Nicholas.....	Md.			WINNE, Peter, Jr.....	N. Y.
SMITH, Stephen.....	Mass.			WISE, Tully.....	Va.
SMITH, William.....	N. H.			WISNER, William.....	N. C.
SNAVELY, George.....	Pa.			WOLFE, Jacob.....	Pa.
SNELL, Issachar.....	Mass.			WOOD, John.....	N. Y.
SPENCER, Nathan.....	Va.			WOODBURY, John.....	Mass.
STALNAKER, Jacob.....	Va.			WOODSON, Joseph.....	Va.
STARE, Daniel, 3d.....	Conn.			WOODWORTH, Joseph.....	Conn.
STEAKENS, Ebenezer.....	S. C.			WOOTEN, Samuel.....	Va.
STEPHENSON, James.....	Pa.			WRIGHT, Enos.....	Mass.
STEVENS, James.....	Conn.			WRIGHT, Reuben.....	Conn.
STEVENSON, Benjamin.....	Md.			WRIGHT, Robert.....	Va.
STEWART, John.....	Va.				
STEWART, John Harvey.....	Mass.				
STEWART, William.....	Va.				
STICKNEY, Daniel.....	Mass.				
STILES, Gould.....	Conn.				
STITH, William.....	Va.				
STONE, Henry.....	Va.				
STONE, John.....	Va.				
STONER, David.....	Pa.				

T

TAPPAN, Benjamin, Sr.....	Mass.
TAYLOR, Ephraim.....	Mass.
TENNEY, Samuel.....	Mass.
TER BUSH, Peter.....	N. Y.
TERRY, Daniel, Sr.....	N. Y.
THOMPSON, Archibald.....	S. C.
THOMPSON, John.....	Va.
THOMPSON, William.....	Va.
THOMSON, Anderson.....	Va.
THOMSON, James.....	Va.
THORNTON, Borden.....	R. I.
TILDEN, Elijah, Sr.....	Mass.
TOOK, Joseph.....	N. C.
TOWNSEND, Daniel.....	N. J.
TOWNSEND, John.....	Mass.
TUBBS, Abisha.....	N. H.
TURNER, William.....	Va.

V

VALPEY, Abraham.....	Mass.
VAN VRANKEN, Garrit A.....	N. Y.
VAN VRANKEN, Gerrit R.....	N. Y.
VAN ZANDT, Bernardus.....	N. J.
VARNUM, Daniel.....	Mass.
VAUGHN, Benjamin.....	R. I.
VEEDER, John J.....	N. Y.
VIALI, John.....	Mass.

Y

YOUNG, Alexander.....	Pa.
YOUNG, Christopher.....	Mass.
YOUNG, James.....	S. C.
YOUNG, John.....	N. J.
YOUNG, Leonard.....	Va.

Solving the Christmas Problem for 1932

FOR that good friend you have known for years to whom you like to send some token of the season's greetings—something that will add to the joy of living and serve as a pleasanter reminder of your kindly thoughts of her—this year let your choice be the DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE. It will furnish something of interest for the whole year—a gift twelve times repeated.

Send in two dollars for each subscription to the Treasurer General, N. S., D. A. R., Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

You are at once relieved of all further troublesome details, and another Christmas problem is solved.

The National Society will send her an appropriate card just before Christmas.

STATE CONFERENCES

CONNECTICUT

On October 12, 1932, several hundred D. A. R. members assembled in the beautiful First Congregational Church of Bristol, for the 39th State Meeting of Connecticut Daughters by invitation of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter. Following an organ prelude the meeting opened with a processional of National and State officers and guests preceded by white-clad pages, ushers and color bearers.

The meeting was presided over by the State Regent, Miss Emeline A. Street. Following the call to order, "America, the Beautiful" was sung by the audience. The Invocation was given by the Rev. Francis T. Cooke, minister of the First Congregational Church. The "Salute to the Flag" was led by Mrs. Henry W. Schorer, State Chairman on Correct Use of the Flag. Mrs. Marvin D. Edgerton, Regent of Katherine Gaylord Chapter, in her address of welcome gave a very interesting history of the church, which is observing its 185th anniversary, and of Katherine Gaylord's life and connection with this church. The welcome from the city of Bristol was extended by Hon. Joseph F. Dutton, mayor of Bristol, who spoke of the splendid work done there by the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, which had maintained for a long time the evening school in that city.

To both of these addresses of welcome, the State Regent responded most graciously. The President General, Mrs. Russell W. Magna, in a very charming manner extended greetings informally. Miss Katherine Arnold Nettleton, our Treasurer General and an Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. William Ward, State Regent of New Jersey, also extended greetings. A group of songs was most delightfully sung by Mr. Alden W. Smith of Greenwich.

The address of the morning was made by Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman of the Committee on National Defense Embodying Patriotic Education, who spoke on "What My Committee Means to Me."

A very interesting feature on the morning program was "A Glimpse of Another Part of D. A. R. Work—Americanism and Approved Schools." Miss Una Ritchie told of the founding and activities of the Hindman Settlement School in the Kentucky mountains, and 16 young boys from the Hillside School at Marlboro, Mass., gave a program of music and recitations. Mr. Robert Deming of Hartford spoke on "The Value of Evening Schools."

Luncheon was served in the church banquet hall and at the Methodist Church. The afternoon session was opened by an organ recital by Mrs. Louis L. Beach, followed by the singing of the Connecticut State Song. Greetings were extended by the State Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frederick P. Latimer; Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Honorary State Regent; Mrs. Charles Humphrey Bissell, former Recording Secretary General and Honorary State Regent, and Mrs. George Maynard Minor, Honorary President General.

The address of the afternoon was given by the President General, Mrs. Russell William Magna, who took as her themes "Adventures in D. A. R.," and "Time Is the Essence." At the close of this able and inspiring address the State Regent announced that it would be printed by the Connecticut Daughters and distributed to chapters.

An informal reception and tea in the Parish House closed the meeting.

SARA MEAD WEBB,
State Recording Secretary.

NEW JERSEY

The annual autumn State meeting New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution was held on Thursday, October 6, at the Walt Whitman Hotel, Camden, by invitation of Nassau Chapter with six chapters assisting, Annis Stockton, Ann Whitall, Haddonfield, Moorestown, Ye Olde Gloucester and Ye Olde Newton.

NEW YORK

Mrs. William John Ward, State Regent, and presiding officer, in a response to the welcome given by Miss Mary Elinor Lacy, Chapter Regent, urged the members to be Constitution Hall minded; budget minded; music minded and army and navy minded.

Greetings were extended by Hon. Roy R. Stewart, Mayor of Camden; Mrs. Joseph M. Caley, Vice-President General from Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. Warren Perkins, National Chairman for Ellis Island; Mrs. James A. Edgar, State President, New Jersey Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, former Vice-President General from New Jersey; Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, State President, New Jersey Society Daughters of Founders and Patriots; Mrs. Joseph Thompson, State President, New Jersey Society Daughters of American Colonists; and Mrs. C. Edward Murray, Vice-President General from New Jersey.

Mrs. William A. Becker, National Chairman, National Defense Embodying Patriotic Education, explained the work of the committee and emphasized the best of all forms of national defense as patriotic education.

Miss Mary G. Jackson, associated with the American Seaman's Friend Society, displayed a traveling library and explained the need and use for good books.

The main address was by Hon. Charles A. Wolverton, Congressman, who urged the maintenance of an adequate national defense and contrasted the organized military forces of several nations.

During the afternoon session, a pageant, "Lady Washington Reviews the Costumes, 1450 to Bicentennial 1932," was given by members of the hostess chapter.

Immediately following the program, members attended the exercises of unveiling a State D. A. R. marker of the Mount Vernon willow scion, planted as part of the State D. A. R. exercises at the opening of the Delaware River Bridge in 1926.

The invocation was made by Rev. Dr. R. E. Brestell; remarks were given by Mrs. William A. Becker, State Regent at the time of planting the tree, and the unveiling by Mrs. William J. Ward, present State Regent.

BESSIE B. PRYOR,

State Historian.

The New York State Conference met at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, October 5, 6, and 7. Katherine Pratt Horton, Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Hamilton Ward, Regent, was hostess.

The State Regent, Mrs. Robert Hamilton Gibbs, of Schenectady, called the meeting to order at a luncheon on October 5. Five hundred and twenty-five were present. It was in honor of Mrs. Russell William Magna, President General, and Mrs. Frank Howland Parcels, Organizing Secretary General.

After the greetings, the keynote of which was to press on in spite of the depression and be loyal to our ideals, Mrs. Magna addressed the Conference, saying:

"A healthy nationalism, sanity and moderation in approaching public problems, insistence on maintaining public standards of education, and an adequate national defense are necessary." Continuing, she said: "One of the main defenses of American institutions today, and of representative government, is the ballot box. We have relations with other nations, but as my neighbor reserves the right in sickness, health, depression, education, in fact, in the management of life to put her family first before all others in the community, so I say nationally that Americans must consider what is best for Americans first; must place America and her welfare above all other nations.

"In this hour of trial be helpful. In your service to others be courageous."

It was voted by the Conference to have the entire address printed and sent to each chapter.

Mrs. Gibbs gave her report at the evening session. She urged that loyal men and women be placed on our school boards; urged that every chapter have a children's C. A. R. Chapter; stressed the right education of youth, and closed her address by saying the most worthwhile gift we received from our ancestors was their "faith in God."

Brig. Gen. Wm. F. Schol gave the main address of the evening. He referred to the military forces as "The Fire Insurance Policy" for the safety of America. In other words, he simply wished some safe plan of defense.

The following day the State Chairmen presented their plans of work for the year. These outlines are printed in a bulletin, sent to each Regent, who cuts it into sections and passes the specific outline to her Chapter Chairman. Approved schools committee was voted five cents per capita for its work in the State. There are 18 such schools. The Girl Homemakers' Chairman said, "No surer road leads to peace and prosperity than a happy and properly managed home. The future of our nation rests with the young people." First prize of \$6, and second, \$4, was offered to the high-school girl submitting the best budget for her own wardrobe for one year.

Historical research was stressed in the matter of recording all Revolutionary Soldiers' graves in the State for the Reporter General's files. The ninth volume of these records is being compiled for the State files.

For Constitution Hall the Conference voted a gift of ten thousand dollars to be

paid in three years, calling for 20 cents per capita each year. This is to pay for the eagle and carving over the main entrance of the Hall. Volunteer contributions to the "Penny a Day" plan is to be continued. The Student Loan Fund is also active.

The special committee on the Saratoga Battlefield was given permission to landscape the grounds from money in its treasury. The Conference decided to furnish a room in the Fort Crailo House at Rensselaer, N. Y. "Yankee Doodle" was written there.

The following State Directors were elected: Mrs. Findley J. Shepherd, Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, and Mrs. James W. Granby. Mrs. Fred E. Potter was elected State Custodian.

Many delightful social events took place, including a trip to Fort Niagara and the restored Block House and to the Falls.

MARY ROGERS PELLETREAU,
State Historian.



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

2001-16th St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To contributors—Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Name and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
 2. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
 3. All queries must be short and to the point.
 4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
 5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.
- All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.
- Letters to the Genealogical Editor will be answered through the Magazine only.

QUERIES

14139. ADAMS.—Wanted parentage & place of b of Robert Adams b Oct 1769 who mar Rebecca Blackmore in Nov. 1796 & res in Waynesburg, Green Co. Pa. & d 1864. His father is said to have been a Rev. sol & was killed by the Indians. Would like to have proof of this.—A. S. B.

14140. CRENSHAW.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Henry Crenshaw who lived in Amelia Co. Va. in 1749. In 1769 Henry & his son Jesse were listed as land-owners but not residents of Lunenburg Co. Cumberland Parish Va; paid tithes 1772-1776. Henry Crenshaw mar Tabitha — & his son Jesse b 11 Sept 1755 mar Precious Cain & removed to Spartanburg, S. Car. abt 1776/7 & later to Wilkes Co. Ga. where he died 1790. Wanted surname of Tabitha.

14141. MYERS.—Would like to corres with anyone having Rev data of Henry Myers. His chil were Thomas, Peter C., Henry, Marie C. who mar Henry & Peter Richards & Margaret who mar — Mc-Cutcheon & d 1830 in Phila, Pa.—R. S.

14142. BARTLETT - ALDRICH - ALMY - BADGER.—Wanted parentage of Sarah Bartlett b in Providence R. I. & mar 12 Dec 1694 Valentino Whitman, 1668-1750. Also of Sarah Aldrich b 1645 who mar John Bartlett. Also of Avis Almy or Almond who mar Robert Stanton. Wanted parentage also of Sarah Badger b 20 Jan 1745 in

S. C. mar — Snow. Also of Rebecca Briggs, 1600-1673 who mar Thomas Cornell.—E. T.

14143. HALL.—Wanted ancestors, any data, Rev. service of Joshua Hall b 8 Jan 1716, d 29 Jan 1793 mar Hannah — b 24 Feb 1722, d 16 Dec 1771, their chil: Mehitabel, b 1 Jan 1750, d 26 Jan 1814; Joshua Jr, b 23 Apr 1751, d 2 Aug 1823, Rev. service; Elizabeth, b 9 Dec 1752; Levi, b 22 Mar 1755; Anon, b July 1757, Conn. Rev. service; Samuel, b 30 Aug 1759; Sarah, b 5 Jan 1762; Benjamin, b 18 Sept 1766, prob mar Phebe Daniels 9 Apr 1794 in New London (Early Conn. Marriages p 33); Jonathan, b 12 Mar 1774. Wanted par & Rev service of father of Phebe Daniels. Benjamin & Phebe Hall had Robert b 5 Mar 1795; Stephen P. b 17 Dec 1796; Sally, b 20 Dec 1798; Lucretia, b 25 Mar 1801; Jonathan, b 24 Mar 1803; Darius, b 8 Oct 1805. Benjamin Hall mar 2nd Susan — b 6 May 1784 & had Phoebe Maria b 13 June 1810; Nathan Dow, b Sept 1812; Horatio, b Aug 1816. Phoebe 1st wife of Benjamin Hall b 2 July 1775.

(a) DIBBLE.—Wanted ancestors of Daniel Dibble b 18 May 1754 & his wife Sarah Patterson b 8 Aug 1756, prob Mt. Washington, Mass. Their son Andrew Dibble b 23 Mar 1777, Mt. Washington, Mass., mar 24 Oct 1799 Delhi, N. Y., Percy or Piercy Dodge b 20 May 1783, Mt. Washington, Mass. Wanted all possible infor of ancestors of Percy Dodge.

(b) **HAIGHT.**—Wanted ancestors of George W. Haight, d Cohocton, N. Y. 2 Dec 1818 aged 41 yrs, mar 18 Nov 1799 Cynthia Loomis. American Ancestry vol II p 116 states Benjamin Haight b 1749 in Dutchess Co., N. Y., d 1832 & Harriet Allen were par of George W. Haight. N. Y. Wills gives Caleb Haight of Charlotte Prect., Dutchess Co, wife Elizabeth & son Benjamin. Will dated 6 Apr 1775 & prob 12 Nov 1779.

(c) **HAMILTON.**—Martha Hamilton sister of Samuel b. 3 May 1785 York Co., Pa. mar D. Brandt.—*M. H. E.*

14144. **BREWER.**—Wanted infor of George Brewer of Brunswick Co., Va., mar Abigail Wyche, both are mentioned in will of her father Henry Wyche prob 4 Mar 1740. Henry Wyche's wife will prob 1747 in same county names daus Abigail Brewer, grandchil John & Frances Brewer, son-in-law George Brewer, also one of the exec. Wanted names of other chil & grand chil of George & Abigail Wyche Brewer. Also infor of George Brewer who mar Sarah Lanier. Ment in will of her father John Lanier prob 19 Apr 1719. Will of George Brewer prob 2 Aug 1744 in Brunswick Co., Va. Ments wife Sarah & chil Oliver, Henry, Nathaniel, Sarah Lanier, George, John & Howell.—*M. B. R.*

14145. **GAYLORD.**—Would like to correspond with anyone having infor about the following questions. Wanted par of Hezekiah Gaylord who mar 19 Dec 1792 Pamela Hyde at Brookfield, Vt. Wanted name of mother of Nabby Gaylord, b 13 Sept 1786, Brookfield, Vt., dau of Hezekiah Gaylord. Also names of her brothers & sisters. Hezekiah Gaylord d 12 Apr 1823 aged 76 yrs. Wanted names of his wife or wives.—*H. Q. S.*

14146. **MILLS.**—Wanted dates of b, d & mar of Levin Mills of Calvert Co., Md. & his wife Elizabeth Hance dau of Samuel Hance (b 1730-d 1798) & his wife Ann Driver (Deavor, Diver) a Quaker. Also names with dates of chil of this mar.—*A. P. H.*

14147. **WEBSTER-FOX.**—Wanted Rev. service & all infor possible about John Webster whose granddau Abbie Webster mar Conroy Fox, son of Winthrop & grandson of Richard Fox.

(a) **KING.**—Wanted all infor possible concerning George King who enlisted on Continental frigate "Raleigh" at Portsmouth, N. H.

(b) **PORTER.**—Wanted infor concerning Dudley Porter who mar Sarah Hay at Reading, Mass.

(c) **STROUD.**—Wanted par of Letitia Stroud wife of Jacob Van Meter of Va.—*J. B. B.*

14148. **STOKES.**—Wanted all infor possible of John Stokes of N. C. Did he marry Margaret Young, when & where? Had two sons Young b 1772 & David b 1786. David emigrated to Todd Co., Ky & mar Sarah Hopkins. Their chil were Gabriel; Armstrong; Harmon; Young; Robert; Allen; Iverson; Rachel mar Atkins; Elizabeth mar Turner; Sarah Ann mar More. David moved to Christian Co., Ill. in 1829.—*M. G. A.*

14149. **HULL.**—Wanted ances of Daniel Hull, b 30 Mar 1803 Harrison Co., W. Va., son of William & Sarah.

(a) **COWDEN.**—Wanted ances of Mary Cowden, b 1782 Fayette Co., Pa., d 1846 Licking Co., Ohio.

(b) **BROWN.**—Wanted ances of Adam Brown b 1776 Brownsville, Pa.

(c) **DIXON.**—Wanted ances of Margaret Dixon b 30 July 1798, Va. Brothers & sisters were John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Nancy, Mary & Hannah.

(d) **HANDY.**—Wanted ances of Thomas Handy & wife (name unknown). Their sons were John mar Polly Ann Williamson; Thomas mar Elizabeth Bartlett; & Stephen b 15 May 1792, Elmira, N. Y.—*E. H. J.*

14150. **TOWNSEND.**—Wanted ancestry of Zebulon Townsend who died abt 66 yrs ago near Rochester, N. Y. aged 99 yrs.—*I. S. P.*

14151. **JESSUP - PICKNEY - GIBSON**—Wanted names of wife & chil of Ebenezer Jessup who lived in Conn during the Rev. Wanted names of wife & chil of Jonathan Pickney who lived in N. Y. during Rev. Wanted infor concerning John Gibson d 1851/3 in Ky. mar Elizabeth Morgan & had son Joseph killed in Civil War who mar Elizabeth Keaton in Mt. Pleasant, Mo., sister of Rebecca Keaton.—*M. A. R.*

14152. **SHACKLEFORD - KENNON.**—Wanted names of wife & par of William

Shackleford of Fleming Co., Ky. Did he have a dau Elizabeth who mar John Keenon (Kennon) of Bourbon Co., Ky. 9 May 1796? What relation was John to William Kennon appointed by Gov James Garrard, Quartermaster of the 30th Regt? *B. K. S.*

14153. SCOTT-GRIMES.—Wanted D.A.R. line thru Elizabeth Scott b Va., 1802 mar Henry Grimes 1820. Wanted dates for Henry Grimes & James Scott, with Rev service & reference for William Scott b 1747 d 1791, father of Gen. Winfield Scott.—*H. M. T.*

14154. LAMB.—Wanted names of wife & chil of John Lamb b abt 1778/9, son of Matthew & Jane Coe Lamb of Morristown, N. J. Was he father of Benjamin Fulton Lamb b. 1807, lived near Jersey Shore, Pa., mar Julia Meyer 1832 removed to LaSalle Co., Ill., 1833 & d there 1855?—*J. L. T.*

14155. VANCE.—Wanted par of Catherine Vance who mar William Cotters of Washington Co., Va. in 1788; had a sister Margaret Vance who mar John or William Steen. Also par of Eleanor Vance wife of William Irwin of Berkeley Co., W. Va., supposedly mayor of Wheeling. Their son William b 1773 in Berkeley Co., they removed to Ohio in 1810, lived & died there.—*F. M. M. P.*

14156. WALLING-ADAMS.—Wanted par & Rev service of James Walling b 6 Jan 1751 mar 15 Dec 1774 Diana Culver of Wallingford, Conn. Wanted Rev service of Elisha Adams b 1733, lived in Dutchess & Otsego Co., N. Y., son of David b 1699 & Dorcas Paine Adams who lived in Canterbury, Conn & a desc of Thomas Adams son of Henry of Braintree, Mass. Would like to corres with desc.—*O. J. P.*

14157. MORRIS-EDMONSON.—William Morris prob of Raleigh & Goldiberg, N. C. mar Percy Edmonson (d 1855) & had Perch who mar James Bryant; Peggie mar Eli Lewis; Polly Jane mar 1st Exum Outland, 2nd Samuel Jordan; Mordecai mar Anne Pritchard; Wright mar Mary —; Zachariah; & Jeremiah mar Mary Ann —. Wanted ances & Rev record if any.—*R. J.*

14157A. COLLIER.—What relationship, if any, existed bet the following men? Only mar dates are available for them: Richard Collier of Boston mar 25 Jan 1699, Mary, dau of John & Rebecca Parkman Jarvis.

Richard Collier of Boston who mar 10 Mch 1736 Elinor, dau of Samuel & Eleanor Paine Penniman of Braintree Mass. Richard Collier of Boston mar 1 Jan 1759 Mary, dau of Thomas & Ann Calef Green of Boston. She was sis of Margaret Green who mar Richard Draper.

(a) GREEN.—Wanted parentage of Thomas Green b Boston 27 July 1704 & mar Ann, dau of Robert & Margaret Barton Calef or Calif.

(b) STOCKWELL.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Stockwell b Norwich Conn abt 1760/1 mar there 1780 Thomas, son of Richard & Mary Green Collier of Boston.

(c) HULL.—Wanted parentage & maiden name of Margaret, wife of David Hull 1746-1830. David Hull was b nr Trenton, N. J. & d in Steubenville, O. 1830. They were mar at Morristown, N. J. abt 1773.—*M. M. C.*

14158. REED.—Deborah Reed b abt 1750 mar Henry Cobb in Orange Co. N. C. & had son Jesse b 1769. She is said to have d soon after & Henry Cobb removed to Pendleton, S. Car., with Nathaniel, Jacob & John Reed. The latter mar sisters Sarah & Milly Kemp & tradition says they were bros of Deborah Reed Cobb. Can anyone verify this tradition & give parentage? Wanted parentage of John Reed of Orange Co. who d 1786 leaving will which ments wife Lydia, daus Rebecca & Jemima & "other children." Who were these other chil? Wanted also all infor possible of Wm. Reed of Orange Co. who bought a lot in Corbinton now Hillsboro in 1754 from Wm. Churton. He also had a land grant in 1756 on the branches of the Eno River. Wanted names of his wife & chil & where they came from.—*A. C. C.*

14159. WILLIAMS.—Wanted ances of Alpheus Williams b Lanesboro 1796 & mar Laura, dau of Col John Powell. He settled in Charlotte, Vt. 1835 & is buried there. Laura Powell was b in Lanesboro 1799 & was mar 11 Nov 1817.—*J. C. W.*

14160. BLAKESLEE-BLAKESLEY.—Wanted parentage of Abigail Blakeslee b 1779 in Conn d 4 Aug 1843 in Canada. She mar 1810 Samuel Troop b in Litchfield, Ct. 12 Aug 1776 d in Ontario 7 Aug 1864. Wanted also names of chil of Ebenezer Blakeslee & his wife Martha, dau of Benj.

& Lydia Potter Beach, b bet 1772 & 1781, New Haven, Conn.

(a) GILLETTE.—Wanted parentage of Elizabeth Prindle Gillette b 5 Dec 1775 mar abt 1792 Samuel Brown b Aug 1765 & resided in Granville, N. Y. abt 1820.

(b) LEE.—Wanted parentage of Martial or Marshall Fayette Lee who mar Julia Evans abt 1811 in Granville, N. Y. or Pawlet, Vt. Lived in Waddington, N. Y. in 1822 where dau Jane Eliza was born.

(c) TRACY.—Wanted maiden name & parentage of Sarah, b 1 Dec 1765, wife of Solomon Tracy who d at Canterbury, Ct.

(d) BURGESS.—Wanted maiden name & parentage of wife of James Burgess of Haddam, Conn., whose dau mar Benj. Throop 16 Nov 1775 & lived in Litchfield, Conn. Wanted also parentage of James Burgess.—*F. G.*

14161. SCOTT.—Wanted records & all infor possible of the bros of Wm. Scott of Dinwiddie Co. Va. Would like to corres with anyone who is interested in this family.—*J. B. A.*

14162. CROUCH.—Wanted all infor possible of Wm. Dare (?) Crouch of Md. & also of his wife Harriett Anne De Ford. Wm. was b 8 Oct 1798, mar 2 Jan 1822 & d 1 Dec 1866, Clark Co. Ill. Harriett Ann De Ford mar 1st Nathan Nevill who d 26 June 1821. Three of the Crouch chil were b in Md. Harriett Ann b 28 Sept 1824, Wm. b 18 May 1827, John b 10 April 1829, Elisha was b 11 Sept. 1831 nr Newark, Licking Co. O. There were three other chil the youngest of whom Sylvester was b 1842 in Clark Co. Ill.—*E. C. W.*

14163. CLACKNER-GLOCKNER-KLECKNER.—Wanted parentage of Mathias Clackner who was b 6 Oct 1779 in Bethlehem, Northampton Co. Pa. His father was a Rev. sol & he mar Una Tunisen. Wanted also the date & place of their mar. Mathias was a sol. of the War of 1812 & he mar Mary La Tourette, of N. J.—*K. Y.*

14164. WILLIAMS.—Wanted Rev. ances of John Williams who mar 31 Aug 1835 in W. Va. Mary, dau of Samuel Lewellen. Their son Samuel served through the Civil War. He mar Elmira Shroyer.

(a) SHROYER.—Wanted Rev ances of Anthony Shroyer who mar 9 June 1834 in W. Va. Matilda, dau of Samuel Jones.—*P. W. G.*

14165. BAILEY.—Wanted parentage of Nancy Bailey who mar Mose Green of Va. Was her father Samuel Bailey?—*M. A. S.*

14166. WILSON.—Wanted parentage with their ances of Robert Wilson, a cotton manufac. in Phila, Pa. He mar Jane Johnston who was b at sea 1793. Their chil were Wm. Elliott b 1813, Mary Ann b 1815, Edward b 1816, all three rec at St. George's M. E. Church of Phila. Other chil were Robert, Jane who mar Beatty, Harriet, Frances, who mar — Keeley, Charlotte, Eliz. who mar — Barnard, & Emeline who mar Francis Boyd. Robert Wilson d 1835 in Phila. & his wife Jane in 1858 in Newburgh, N. Y.

(a) MOORE-MOORS.—Wanted parentage of Sally Moors b Nov 1792 & mar Zachariah son of Simon Lawrence & lived at Mt. Holly, Vt. In 1815 removed to Rushford, N. Y. Their chil were Norman, Hiram & Sophia.—*A. L. C.*

14167. QUICK.—Wanted parentage of Catherine Quick who mar Henry Phillips of Hunterdon Co. N. J. in 1811.—*E. C.*

14168. BOWER.—Wanted parentage & all infor possible of Henry Bower b in Northampton Co. Pa. 4 July 1773, mar in Pa. or N. Car. Margaret, sister of Jacob Thomas, a Rev. sol.

(a) DEVANEY.—Wanted ances & place of b in N. Car. of Abner Devaney who mar Martha Hawkins.—*B. J. S.*

14169. BEEKMAN.—Wanted parentage of Wm. Beekman b 1767 d 1845 mar 1788 at Cooperstown, N. Y. to Joanna Lowe. He served as page to Col. Marinus Willet in the Rev. & was apointed 1st Judge of the Probate Court of Schoharie Co. N. Y. by Gov. DeWitt Clinton.—*E. W. W.*

14170. HILTON-CHEVALIER.—Wanted ances & all infor possible of — Hilton & his wife Hannah Chevalier. She d in Brooklyn, N. Y. 1845/7 & had one sister who mar 1st — Neal & 2nd — Palmer.—*M. A. H. S.*

ANSWERS

14017. ARMSTRONG.—Would like to correspond with the descendant of James Armstrong of Conodoguinet Creek, Carlisle, Pa. Am also of this family by lineal descent from Jean Armstrong, sister of Mary Armstrong Carothers, who mar Judge Thomas Wilson of Carlisle. Have quite a

bit of infor on this line.—*Mrs. Helen Borland Jones*, 2813 *Versailles Ave.*, *McKeesport*, *Penna.*

14112. **ADAMS.** — Did Deacon John Adams have a son Reuben? Reuben Adams mar Rozilla Hoadley b 27 Sept 1783, their chil were Lovina Alzina b 16 Mar 1804, Paris, Oneida Co., N. Y. mar Seth Johnson; Polly b 1809 mar Norman Madison. Reuben Adams was born in R. I., removed to Bridgewater, N. Y., lived abt 50 yrs in Herkimer Co., N. Y. & died in Oneida Co., N. Y. Would appreciate assistance & be glad to corres.—*Mrs. J. M. Casey*, *Fort Madison*, *Iowa*.

14076. **MEREDITH-BULL.** — This query is answered in the book compiled by Commodore James H. Bull, published by The Shannon-Comy Co., San Francisco, Calif., Jan 1919. On p 15 *Jemima* is spoken of, p337 the Meredith family is mentioned.—*Annie Rettew Hunter*, 316 N 6th St., *Reading*, *Penna.*

13146. **PARKE.**—Joseph Parke b 1 May 1763 in Chester Co., Pa., d 1 Dec 1802 is listed in "Genealogy of the Parke Family—Nine Generations from Arthur & Mary Parke" by John P. Wallace. Would be glad to corres. *Mrs. Elmer Gitchel Smith*, 834 *W. Lincoln Blvd.*, *Freeport*, *Illinois*.

14120. **VAN VALKENBURGH.** — John Joseph Van Valkenburgh b Germany 1704 d after 1784, Middleburgh, N. Y., had son Joseph b 1744 d 1815 mar Magdalena Brown, their chil were John Joseph b 1771 d 1855 mar Mary Bender, & Adam b 1769 d 1836 mar Polly. Will be glad to corres & exchange information.—*Mrs. H. E. Wikkoff*, 706 *Amsterdam Ave.*, *New York*, *N. Y.*

14041. **WILSON.**—Isaac Wilson b 1735 mar Margaret b 1745 dau of John & Barbara Cullom Gordon & had Alexander & Ambrose b 21 May 1784. Isaac Wilson came from Northumberland, Eng & settled in Front Royal, Va. & after the Rev. removed to Ky. Also have record of Rev. service. Would be glad to corres & exchange information.—*Mrs. Walter Bender*, 338 *Belle Ave.*, *Rantoul*, *Ill.*

14123. **MILLER.**—Jane Miller b 26 June 1806 Beaver Co., Pa., was dau of James & Mary Miller & mar John Harrison 7 Nov 1827 Holmes Co., Ohio & had a son James Miller Harrison. Would be glad to corres & exchange information.—*Mrs. James R. Quinn*, 2617 *San Jacinto St.*, *Houston*, *Texas*.

10440. **CLARK.**—Would like to corres concerning Elijah Mattox who mar Sarah Clark.—*Mrs. H. L. Burnham*, 267 *Norwood Ave.*, *Youngstown*, *Ohio*.

13943. **LEWIS.**—Isaac Lewis who mar Mary Norton was son of William Lewis & Morning Van Pelt & lived on Little Pee Dee River, S. C. Would be glad to corres & exchange information.—*Mrs. Alice Lewis Boynton*, *Sam Houston State Teachers College*, *Huntsville*, *Texas*.

13938. **DEW.**—Phoebe Dew mar 1st Robert Martin, Sr. of Caroline Co., Va. d 22 Mar 1857 & had Robert, James, John Woodford b 7 Dec 1830 of Sparta & Newtown. Phoebe mar 2nd — Samuel & had Peter Dew Samuel, Brooking, William & Talliaferro. Would like to corres.—*Mary Alice Warren*, 2209 *Old Shell Road*, *Mobile*, *Ala.*

13485. **WELLS.**—Daniel Wells b abt 1800 in Culpeper Co., Va. son of Daniel Wells who d in Culpeper Co., removed to Dade Co., Ga with his sons Michael, John, Tom, Daniel, Benjamin, Jefferson & possibly one or two daus. Would like to corres.—*Mrs. H. A. Godby*, *College Park*, *Ga.*

13058. **MULCHER-ANTRIM.** — Stephen Walls of Bucks Co., Pa., b 6 Dec 1700/1 d 1783 mar Elizabeth Melchior b 1707 d 16 Mar 1794. Thomas Potts, Sr., came to America in the "Shield" & landed at Burlington Dec 1678. John Bainbridges of N. J., presiding judge d 1732. Nathan Folwell bought land from 1675 on. Would be glad to corres & exchange information.—*Belle Sweet*, 409 *N. Edith*, *Albuquerque*, *N. M.*

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organization—October 11, 1890)

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

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